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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Active Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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ALLIES TO CONFER BEFORE ANSWERING PAPAL PEACE NOTE

Russian Press Says Acceptance Would Leave Germany Unimpaired

BRITISH PROBLEM

Miners Federation Now Opposes Sending Delegation To Stockholm

SUPPORT SEAMEN

Majority Of Unions Agrees With Refusal To Carry Labor Mission

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allies would confer before replying to the Pope's Peace Note.

A private meeting of the British Miners Federation has reversed the previous decision, which was in favor of sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, by passing a resolution, by 376 votes to 345, against sending delegates. This decision may affect the decision of the Labor Party, which the adjourned Labor Conference will reconsider tomorrow.

Delegates from three hundred trade unions have met in London, to support the decision of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union not to carry peace delegates to Stockholm. It was announced that a circular had been sent to all branches of trade unions in the country, asking whether they supported the attitude of the Union. Of the replies received, 894 supported it, 321 were against and 16 were neutral.

Petrograd, August 19.—The Russian Press rejects the Pope's proposals, declaring that such a peace, by leaving the Central Powers unimpaired, would bring on a new and intense period of armaments.

36 More Chinese To Study Abroad

Will Leave For Europe, United States And Japan Next Month

Thirty-six more Chinese students will be sent to the United States, Europe and Japan early next month under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. These will gather in Shanghai before the end of the month, reporting at the World's Chinese Students' Federation on Bubbling Well Road to its secretary, Mr. P. K. Chu.

Fifteen of the batch will study in America, six in Europe and the remaining fifteen in Japan. All of them are successful candidates sent by the governors of the various provinces to a competitive examination held in Peking by the Ministry July 2. Those for America and Europe will sail on the China Mail steamer, China, September 8, but the date for the departure of the Japanese delegation has not yet been ascertained.

Several local organisations are planning receptions in honor of the departing students and Secretary Chu is making elaborate preparations to entertain the young men during their short stay in this city.

Runaway Tram Kills Ten, Injures Forty

Reuter's Service

London, August 19.—Ten persons were killed and forty injured in a runaway tram accident in Dover, today.

The Weather

The typhoon is threatening the Gulf of Pechili. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.2 and the minimum 70.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 86.2 and 67.1.

Berlin Admits French Gain In New Battle Of Verdun; Fight On 14 1-2 Mile Front

Talou Ridge Occupied Without Contest; Many Prisoners Coming In; Haig Again Advances His Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 20.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported:—The artillery struggle assumed marked activity in the region of Braye and Cerny and on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the Bezonvaux sector. Rheims received 600 shells. A civilian was wounded.

Our airmen brought down eleven German aeroplanes in flames or completely destroyed and also forced six to land, seriously damaged. Our aeroplanes bombarded the railway stations of Dun-sur-Meuse, Cortemark, Thourout, Lichtervelde, Ostend and Cambrai, where a fire broke out, the hutments in the Forest of Houthulst and the munition dumps at Dayheville.

New Verdun Battle

The communique this afternoon reported:—There has been a fairly violent artillery struggle north of Bixschoote.

Our troops attacked this morning, on both banks of the Meuse, with magnificent dash. Early reports show that this new battle of Verdun is developing to our advantage on a front of 18 kilometers, from Avocourt Wood to north of Bezonvaux.

Many prisoners are coming in. The bravery of our men is beyond praise.

London, August 20 (By wireless).—A German official communique today reported:—"In the opening of the battle before Verdun, the French, without fighting, occupied Talou Ridge, on the east bank of the Meuse. Fighting is in full swing on a front of 14½ miles."

Haig Still Advancing

London, August 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports today: After sharp fighting, we completely repulsed a counter-attack, last night, against the positions we captured, yesterday morning, south-eastward of Epehy. We carried out a successful raid, southward of Lens.

We slightly advanced our line on the Ypres battle-front, south-eastward of St. Janshoey.

(By wireless).—The German official communique yesterday evening reported:—"Southward of Langemarck, the enemy attacked today, using tanks enveloped in an artificial fog. After an initial penetration of our line, the enemy were repulsed everywhere.

"The artillery actions were very intense in the regions of La Bassee Canal, Lens and southward of the Scarpe. We brought down 19 aeroplanes."

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the furious fighting progressing intermittently against our new positions around Lens has lulled and left the gallant Canadians in possession of all the ground they took.

Hill 70 Was Big Loss

It is now known that the German High Command ordered the recapture at all costs of Hill 70, which so dominates the eastern side of Lens that, without it, the place can never be comfortable. We securely hold Hill 70.

The Huns have been attacking with gas-shells, flammenwerfer, rifle-grenades and bombs and massed waves of infantry, backed with intense artillery barrages and the Canadians have been resisting with boiling oil-drums, gas-shells, hand-grenades, machine-guns and last, but not least, the bayonet, while the British artillery has given them magnificent support. I am told that in no fighting in which the Dominion troops have participated has there been more furious hand-to-hand fighting and, consequently, such extensive use of the bayonet.

The first big counter-attack began on Wednesday afternoon. I have already described how the 4th Division of the Prussian Guards, marching across in column of fours before deploying, were caught in our machine-gun barrage and all but wiped out.

Guards Mown Down

While this was happening, more German Guards were launched from Cite St. Auguste. The first wave was mown down by our machine-gun fire. The second, though it got nearer our positions, was mown down in a similar way. The third approached within 70 yards of the Canadians before it broke and melted away.

Up to the present, 15 determined counter-attacks have been launched against Bois Hugo, Bois Ruse and Cite St. Emilie and facing Cite St. Theodore, all on the same scale of violence as indicated, which makes it abundantly clear that the enemy regard the success of the Canadians as a very serious blow.

The Germans are employing new methods of defence in Flanders, having evidently come to the conclusion that dugouts in the trenches are mere man-traps. Under the intensity of our fire, they are experiencing great difficulty in developing their scheme of connecting shell-holes by underground passages, because it is almost impossible to bore anywhere in this district without soon striking water.

Reuter's correspondent expresses the opinion that the amazing growth of artillery has killed static warfare as expressed in regular heavily wired lines of trenches.

Tanks In Evidence Again

Reuter's correspondent says that the appearance of tanks operating over ground which, a few days ago, was mainly under water, is satisfactory testimony to the improvement of the fighting conditions in Flanders.

The German gunners apparently were completely surprised at the spectacle of the ungainly objects travelling over ground which one might suppose would engulf them. The German official communique issued yesterday is intended to convey that the tanks were a failure, but the truth is that yesterday's attack proved the great value of tanks against the present system of disconnected defences.

That our casualties were so very small and our success so considerable, in face of the concentrated machine-gun fire which we encountered, is a conclusive tribute to the effectiveness of this weapon.

CONSTANTINE'S ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY PROVED

Find Agreement Existed; Greek King Only Held In By Fear Of Allied Fleet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, August 19.—A White Book has been published, confirming the existence of an agreement between the last Government of the old regime and the Central Powers. It shows that the Greek Premier, M. Skouloudis, tried to hoodwink the Allies regarding the affair at Rupel Pass, where the whole Greek garrison surrendered and thus gave the Central Powers important advantages. It is now clear that this surrender was pre-arranged.

The most interesting documents are some telegrams exchanged between King Constantine and the Kaiser, after the declaration of war against Germany by Great Britain. The Kaiser suggested that Greece should support the Central Powers.

King Constantine replied, professing that his sympathies were with Germany, but expressing the opinion that the mobilisation of the Greek army would be useless, "as the Anglo-French fleet rules the Mediterranean and could wipe Greece out."

Explosion in Canada Wrecks Factory And Neighboring Village

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Montreal, August 19.—There has been a terrific explosion in a factory at Rigaud, in Quebec, which caused the collapse of forty houses in the neighboring village of Gragou. The whole countryside was covered with dense smoke.

300 persons are reported to be missing as the result of the explosion.

Germany Confiscates Property Of Siamese

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

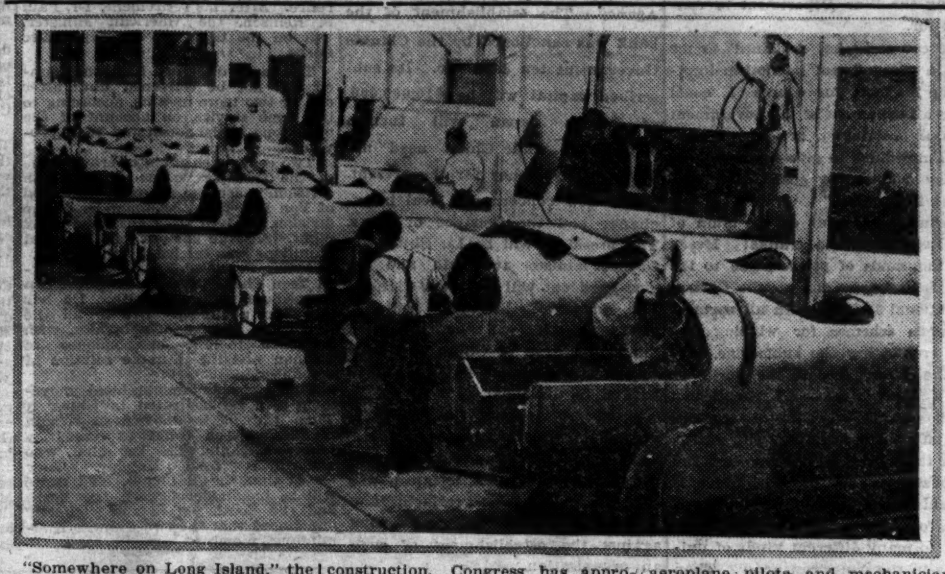
Amsterdam, August 19.—The seizure of all property in Germany belonging to the kingdom of Siam or Siamese subjects is officially announced in Berlin.

6,627 BRITISH MERCHANT SAILORS LOSE LIVES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a question asked by Mr. B. E. Peto, Sir Albert Stanley said that 6,627 merchant officers and men, excluding those on the Admiralty pay-list, have been killed during the war.

Building the First of Great U. S. Air Fleet



"Somewhere on Long Island," the first of the great air fleet which the United States is to build to give the Allies supremacy in the air is under construction. Congress has appropriated $640,000,000 to organise this fleet. It is planned to construct 22,000 aeroplanes, for which 100,000 aeroplane pilots and mechanicians will be trained. The photograph shows some of the partly completed airplanes.

Indemnities From All, Control Over Belgium, Germans' Peace Terms

All Ships And Colonies Also To Be Returned, Hollweg Informed Gerard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—Mr. James W Gerard, lately American Ambassador at Berlin, continuing his revelations in the Daily Telegraph, gives the German idea of peace. He says that he could never get anybody to state definite terms.

When he asked whether Germany was willing to withdraw from Belgium, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, always said: "Yes, but with guarantees." Finally, in January this year Mr. Gerard pressed for a specific statement and asked whether the Germans were willing to withdraw from Belgium.

The German Chancellor answered: "We must have the forts at Liege and Namur and other forts and garrisons throughout Belgium. We must have possession of the railroads and ports. The Belgians must not be allowed to maintain an army. Germany must be allowed to retain an army in Belgium and have commercial control of the country. The Germans will not allow Belgium to be an outpost of Britain."

Mr. Gerard bluntly replied: "You don't suppose the British wish it to become an outpost of Germany?" Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg added: "Germany must have indemnities from all the countries with whom she is at war and all her ships and colonies must be restored."

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMAND ONLY FOR A 'PRINCIPLE'

Government Promises Consideration After War; Threat To Strike Holds Good

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—The President of the Board of Trade met the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, today and repeated the pledge he gave yesterday that Government control over the railways would continue for a period after the war. Immediately hostilities ceased, the men's demands for a shorter day could be advanced and the Government would give them sympathetic consideration.

After the interview, the Secretary of the Society said that the situation remained unchanged.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labor M. P. for Derby and Secretary of the more important National Union of Railwaymen, is still confident that they will refuse to support the strikers.

The hope is everywhere expressed that the men, despite several admitted grievances, will not upset the country's transport for the assertion of the principle of an eight-hours day, for that is what the dispute amounts to, as the men do not want the principle to operate during wartime. The position of the Government, however, is that it does not permanently control the railways and, hence, cannot make a promise which will have the effect of deteriorating the value of the shareholders' property, without the consent of the shareholders.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN ARMY NOW HOLDING GERMANS

Progress Isn't Serious In Poldolia And Bessarabia And Is Checked In Moldavia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—The situation on the Russian and Rumanian fronts is generally satisfactory. The Germans are not making serious progress in Poldolia and Bessarabia, while the magnificent resistance of the Russo-Rumanian forces is holding the enemy in Moldavia.

The Austro-German forces have not yet reached Ocna and have not progressed much down the valley of the Trotus. A severe struggle is in progress farther south, in the neighborhood of the Sereth.

A German official communique reports: "The Austro-German forces, by an assault on both sides of the Ojtuz Valley, drove back the stubbornly resisting Rumanians in the direction of the Trotus Valley. We took 1,500 prisoners and thirty guns. Heavy fighting is proceeding at Marasesti, which is on the western bank of the Sereth. We took 2,200 prisoners."

BIG FIRE IN NORWAY DOES £50,000 DAMAGE

Destroys Factory And Spreads To Electricity Works, Hotel And Stores

Reuter's Service

Christiania, August 18.—A factory has been burned down, the fire also destroying the adjoining electricity works, an hotel and two shops. The damage is estimated at £50,000.

Unfriendly Neutrals May Forfeit Vessels

Britain To Treat Them Same As Enemy Ships, Even If Lying In Ports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to Sir John Norton Griffiths, Lord Robert Cecil stated that neutral shipping persistently engaged in assisting Britain's enemies will be treated after the war the same as enemy shipping and neutral vessels lying up in ports will be considered as assisting the enemy.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Aug. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 30
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Aug. 27
Per C.M. s.s. China ....Sept. 8
For Europe:—
Per ..... s.s. ..... Aug. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Aug. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Sept. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 10

The American mail is due here today, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

Half Salonica Burnt Down; 80,000 Are Rendered Homeless

Casualties As Yet Have Not Been Counted; Fire Is Now Under Control

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—Reuter's Agency learns that a disastrous fire occurred at Salonica, on the 18th. The city inside the walls was half destroyed and eighty thousand people rendered homeless.

The loss of life is not known. On the evening of the 19th, the fire was under control.

REPINGTON ADVOCATES COMMISSIONING INDIANS

Matter Of Policy And Gratitude; Suggests Establishing An Indian Sandhurst

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—Colonel Repington, writing in The Times, says that, as a matter of policy and gratitude, grants of the King's commission to Indians must come. He favors a careful system of nomination of members of the ruling families, instead of examination for cadetships and suggests the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst, for which the staffs at Quetta and Wellington could be utilised.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. S. Montagu announced that the Imperial and Indian Governments are in complete accord regarding associating Indians in an increasing degree with every branch of Indian administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India, as an integral part of the Empire. It was desirable that there should be a free and informal discussion, as soon as possible, between the Imperial and Indian authorities and, therefore, he was proceeding to India, in the winter, to discuss questions connected with the matter.

Mr. Montagu also announced that nine Indian officers who have served in the war will be granted commissioned rank in the Indian Army.

More Arrests Made For Chekiang Plotting

Two Former Army Officers Taken As They Get Off Boat

Two more alleged plotters to incite a revolution in the Province of Chekiang were arrested by the local military authorities Monday morning at the Tah Dah Wharf in Nantao, as the men were about to land from the steamer Ping Yang which had just arrived from Taichow, Chekiang. Their names are Chien Shu-shen and Tao Wei-chang.

The local Defence Commissioner, Lu Yung-hsian, was informed by the military authorities at Chekiang a few days ago that Chien and Tao, two retired army officers, were secretly recruiting discharged troops in various districts of Chekiang. They fled when they were detected. Chien and Tao and more than ten other retired soldiers were reported to be bound for Shanghai. An inspector and two troops of the Shanghai Gendarmerie have been watching for them ever since.

ITALIANS WIN BIG VICTORY ON ISONZO CAPTURING 7,600

Smash Fierce Resistance, Cross River And Storm Austrian First Line

08 PLANES ASSIST

Cadorna Copies Allies' Tactics Of Terrific Artillery Concentration

AIM IS TRIESTE

Offensive To Develop Into Huge Struggle For Famous Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 20.—An Italian official communique reports:—Northward of Anhovo, we overcame the enemy's resistance, threw numerous pontoons across the Isonzo, crossed to the left bank and crossed the enemy's first line, between Plava and the sea, despite a desperate resistance.

Two hundred and eight aeroplanes participated and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy's reserves. Infantry and artillery action is vigorously proceeding.

The enemy's losses are very serious. Considerable booty, including guns and machine-guns, has been captured and 7,600 prisoners have already been counted.

Copenhagen, August 19.—The Austrian official communique issued this evening states that the great battle on the Isonzo front continues with undiminished violence.

London, August 20.—The Italian offensive seems likely to develop into a fierce fight for Trieste. Generalissimo Cadorna is employing the now familiar tactics of the Allies, pouring in a terrific artillery fire along the front, while his aircraft are bombing the enemy troops and communications in their rear.

Up to the present, the Italian official reports make no mention of any actual attacks by the infantry.

(By wireless).—An Austrian official communique yesterday reported:—"The Italians today attacked the coastal territory of the Isonzo, which has belonged to Austria for centuries.

"After a very strong artillery preparation, which lasted for a day and a half, the enemy's infantry advanced this morning between Mrzlivrh and the sea and a very bitter struggle is raging in almost all sectors, on a front of 60 kilometers. The reports received are entirely in our favor."

Long Sentences For Two Bomb Throwers

Given Terms Of Eight And Six Years; Jail Breakers In Court

Sentences of eight years and expulsion and six years and expulsion were given by Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court yesterday to Li Tsang-yoong and Dzung Woo-zung respectively, found guilty of bomb throwing. A woman, Waung Wong-sz, was dismissed. The bomb throwing occurred at 26 Bubbling Well Road on the night of June 29, the accused being seen passing in a motor car at the time.

Zu Hai-ching, one of the men who participated in the jail breaking at Louza Police Station Sunday morning, was a witness awaiting judgment in this case. He was one of the two men re-captured and was brought into court yesterday, in connection with the bomb case. He was charged with unlawful escape and assaulting Police Sergeant McKay, having struck the officer on the head at the time of the break. He was detained for further hearing on another charge.

The other man captured after the dash for liberty, Yi Pan-tseng, was also brought into the Mixed Court yesterday and a similar complaint lodged against him. He is a witness in a pending murder case being heard before Mr. Krisel and was remanded for that assessor.

The two men who escaped have not yet been apprehended.

WASHINGTON SPEEDS UP FOR THE WAR

In Its Shirt Sleeves The American Capital Works And Sweats

EVERYBODY IS BUSY

Congressmen, Diplomats, Soldiers And Clerks Toil Unceasingly

Washington sweats. That is the abiding impression one carries away. Under the enormous and stupefying pressure of war the Nation's nerve center is speeding up, says John Reed in the New York Mail.

Moist and hot the close, heavy sky bends down over Washington, and the great sun burns vaguely through light mist. The city steams, its heavy air full of the sickly sweet odor of locusts; you are drenched with perspiration—even clothes hanging in your room get damp. Food is tasteless—even more tasteless than usual in this city of poor restaurants. Even the negro waiters droop.

Congress, white clad, droops upon its seats. The members wander in and out of their chambers in an aimless sort of way. The Senate finance committee suspends its sitting. Senator Penrose comes forth with great drops rolling from his face, and Chairman Simmons looks vacantly at the newspaper men and tries to focus his hot, tired mind on the Revenue Bill.

Occasionally great clouds ride up over the horizon, black as ink, breasting the wind; night swoops over the town, and storm and solid sheets of rain. Then sun again, breathless air, wet heat.

History Being Made

Still, fate hammers swift and heavily, forging history. So fast are events moving, and with such urgency, that I suppose never in Washington's history was so much work being done at such high pressure.

The somnolent old department buildings shake with a thunder of typewriters. Clerks and messengers run. In crowded offices men bend over papers, stripped to their undershirts. Important commissioners, with all their clerks, stenographers, secretaries, have moved into the new unfinished government buildings. The elevators in some cases are not yet installed. The light telephone wires run along the yet unpainted walls, hanging upon nails. Everybody wears the harassed look of a musician composing music in a crowded Turkish bath.

Only the Munsey Building, whose top three floors house the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, and all its subcommittees, presents the picture of a more or less orderly community, not quite so hot, though also crowded and driven.

Here the big business men of the country, with their secretaries and assistants, expertly co-operate to make a fairly smooth running machine. The corridors are thronged with all sorts of war munitions drummers, with applicants for jobs, inventors, cranks, reporters. Washington never saw anything move as fast as these various amateur war agencies.

Coats Discarded

Great capitalists and manufacturers run around from office to office in their shirt sleeves enthusiastic as boys. Thwarted, puzzled looked congressmen go angrily along, muttering to themselves, with their constituents following. What kind of government institution in this—without congressional patronage?

The Willard, the Shoreham, the Raleigh look like the Hotel Astoria in Petrograd during the war. The same military men in American, Russian, Belgian, French, English uniforms—the same gentlemen with something to sell to the government.

I met an old friend of mine who told me he was interested in tractor engine which he had succeeded in getting the War Department to contract for.

"Of course," he explained to me with a glow of real patriotism lighting up his face, "of course I could make a fortune out of the government—it's a proprietary article, you see. But I'm willing to give up something for my country, by gosh! I'm only taking 30 per cent."

Vultures still prey on the brain of the Republic. And cranks! Every day thousands of people come to the War Department and to the Council of National Defense with all sorts of ingenious schemes for winning the war, eradicating the submarine, killing the kaiser, feeding the world—or it's a new explosive. Gentlemen collarless and with frayed trousers drop off the blind baggage with models under their arms and their pockets full of substances, one drop of which is guaranteed to blow up an army corps.

Uniforms—I never dreamed there were so many different kinds of uniforms in the American army. Then there were all the foreign uniforms, of all the different missions, of embassy staffs, officers of visiting warships, etc

I heard the Belgians and the Russians speak in Congress. A friend of mine expressed it like this:

Professional Men Help Out

"Every day a new foreign mission lands upon these shores and hastens to Washington, where, in a voice full of emotion, the ambassador sobs: 'W-w-we w-w-w-want a b-b-b-billion d-d-d-dollars!'"

All the new immense bureaucratic activities demand many assistants, and most of these are volunteers—doctors, editors, lawyers, business men, ministers and college boys. All these new governing classes are working with the zest of novelty. To the college boys particularly it is a life of romantic adventure.

As for magazine editors, it seems as if every editor in New York were down there for at least three days a week, either helping George Creel or Hoover, or the Council of National Defense. They all seem rejuvenated by their patriotic efforts—even in spite of the heat.

And the ladies, God bless them! Committees of woman editors, social workers, teachers, all just laboring to defeat Germany with all their little might. One day the newspaper men were summoned to the offices of Mr. Hoover's food administration commission to see the new costume which had been designed for patriotic American housewives to wear while cooking and sweeping.

Everybody sweating, either pleasantly or miserably, it depended upon whether you were a regular or a volunteer at government. Washington speeded up in slowdown weather. The most prodigious energy turned loose. Everybody talking nothing but "organisation—committee—2 billion dollars—40 million shoes—delegated power——" A great deal of conversation about the government, but hardly any talk of war. It seems remote enough in New York, the war, but you hardly ever hear about it in Washington.

Meanwhile there are the suffrage pickets' activities running through the pattern of things like a gay scarlet thread, a note of comic opera and gallant youth in the dull cacophony.

And President Wilson alone looking cool, tranquil minded, full of health and spirits.

Sino-Japanese Bank Opposed in Shanghai

Protests Sent Against Proposed Institution To Be Started In Peking

A bank is soon to be established with Japanese and Chinese capital, according to the Eastern News Agency. The establishment of the bank was sanctioned by the Chinese Government ten days ago. Its subscribed capital will be $10,000,000, of which Japan will furnish $5,000,0000, while China need not advance any money for the present.

The new concern will deal in exchange and the issuance of notes. The president will be Lu Chung-yu, former minister to Tokio, and the vice-president will also be a Chinese. The manager, however, will be Japanese. It will be organised under the laws of China and have its head office at Peking and a branch in Shanghai.

Upon receipt of the news in Shanghai, the local Chinese Bankers' Association called an extraordinary meeting yesterday. A telegram was sent to the Acting-President and Ministry of Finance, protesting against the establishment of such an organisation.

Obituary

Mr. Robert Blair

Mr. Robert Blair, engineer in charge of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s press packing department, who was on his way to Scotland to retire from active business, died at sea August 14, according to a cable message received here yesterday. Mr. Blair was widely known and liked in Shanghai. He was advanced in years and left here on June 30 on the Kashima Maru to join his family in Scotland. He was a prominent Freemason at home, though not affiliated with any of the local lodges.

SZECHUEN QUARREL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 20.—The whole 20th Division reached Hankow, on the 18th, from Paotingfu and part has already arrived at Yochow, on its way to Szechuen. According to the Chinese newspapers, the Kuomintang is trying to persuade General Liu Tsun-hao to support the party and special delegates have been sent to Szechuen for this purpose, but the attempt is likely to prove without result.

It is reported that a strong force of Yunnanese troops has arrived at Suifu and is preparing to advance northward into Szechuen. The Szechuen authorities have requested the Government to despatch re-inforcements.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

Burr 2 Broadway

Conty To Leave Peking, Chinese Press Reports

(From The Chinese Press)

M. Conty, the French Minister, will return to France in two or three weeks, according to the Eastern News Service. His term of office as the envoy is about to expire and a Paris note received at Peking Saturday is said to have given him leave to retire. After his retirement, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, will be the dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

The much discussed National Council will not be convened until after one or two more months, according to the same service, on account of the conditions in the South and West provinces.

Two companies of engineers and one of the transport corps of the 20th division under the personal command of Van Kuo-chang, commander of the division, arrived at Hankow Sunday night. A large amount of arms and munitions was carried by the troops.

Acting-President Feng has requested Tsen Cheng-hsuan to do all he can to mediate with the South. He has also sent a circular wire to all the provinces, asking their opinion with reference to the independence of Yunnan and the ultimate solution of the question.

That another monarchical movement will be instituted in China if Tuan Chi-jui is allowed to remain premier, is the belief expressed by Chang Chi and Tai Tien-chiu, who arrived at Tokio Monday. They stated that, in that case, civil strife will be inevitable between the North and the South. It is now definitely announced that the two Chinese Kuomintang members are in Japan to effect a better understanding of their party aims by the Japanese.

The Peking government will send Lieutenant General Chiang Ting-chi to the United States to investigate modern methods in the manufacture of gunpowder. He will also be authorised to take delivery of the machines ordered by China for the manufacturing of arms and munitions.

The government has also decided to despatch Chen Kwei-hong, the brother of Chen Yi, former Szechuen Tuchun, to England to comply with the request of Great Britain for the sending of a Chinese war commission to Europe.

By a Presidential Mandate, General Tuan Chi-kwei, one of the leaders of the expedition against Chang Hsun, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Precautionary Troops at Peking.

Shen Jui-ling, the Chinese Minister to Vienna, has left Austrian territory and is now in Switzerland, according to a Peking telegram.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Mexico has wired a petition, impeaching the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, Wu Chung-ping, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking. Wang Ta-hsieh proposes to recall Wu and place him under investigation. Wu is also Charge d'Affaires for Peru.

The agreement between the Chinese government and Mr. Nagao Ariga, employing the latter as adviser for the preparation of the Constitution, has been renewed.

The government will probably consent to the proposal of the Dutch Minister at Peking on the question of the punishment of Chang Hsun. The envoy suggests to have Chang live in exile in some foreign country.

BOMB GERMAN DEPOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—The Admiralty announces: Our air-service, on Saturday night, dropped many tons of bombs on St. Pierre station, the station dumps at Ghent and Thourout and Bruges Docks. They also made a raid on the aerodrome at Snellegem, yesterday morning, obtaining a direct hit on a large shed.

The Royal Flying Corps assisted our returning machines to beat off the hostile aircraft, shooting down one of them. All our machines returned.

BOMBARD MONASTIR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—A Servian official communique reports:—The Bulgarians have violently bombarded Monastir and a great many buildings have been destroyed and numerous civilians killed and wounded, while many women and children have been rendered homeless.

GOVERNOR CHI RESIGNS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 20.—Chi Yao-shan, the Governor of Chekiang, telegraphed yesterday, tendering his resignation and requesting the appointment of a successor. The Central Government has replied, urging him to remain at his post, to assist in restoring normal conditions.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:—

1. March—"Barataria" ..... Sullivan
2. Overture—
   "Il Barbiere di Siviglia"..Rossini
3. Waltz—
   "Wedding of the Winds"....Hall
4. Selection—"La Favorita" Donizetti
5. Song—"Nirvana" ..... Adams
6. Selection—
   "The Balkan Princess"...Rubens

A. DE KRYGER,
Conductor-in-Charge.

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For residences, mills, factories.

HOMES FOR SALE

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In both settlements, detached houses, all modern improvements.

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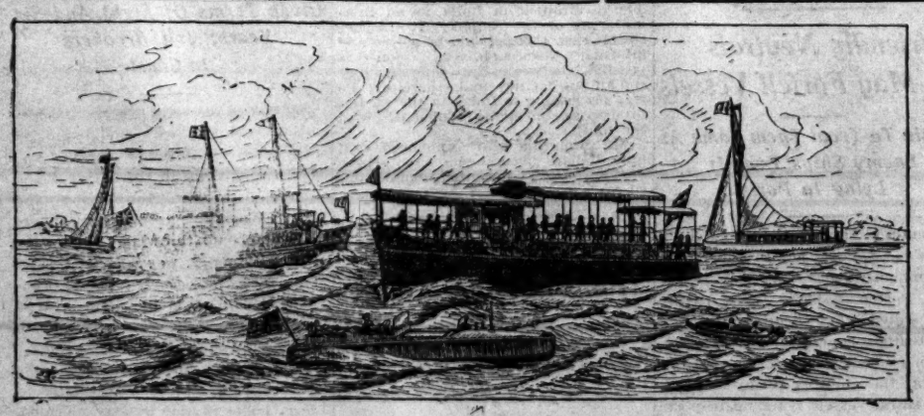
39 NANKING ROAD



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The winners of first and second places are equipped with Buffalo and Van Blerck Engines.

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SWISS AWAKENING TO GERMAN PERIL

Teutonic Part Of Federation Shaking Off The Influence Of Berlin

NEW SOCIETY ORGANISED

'Swiss For the Swiss' Its Purpose, And It Is Meeting A Hearty Response

By Julian Grande

Berne, July 5.—Of late there have been many signs, constantly increasing in number, that the German-Swiss are awakening to the danger of German penetration and of suffering themselves to be under the intellectual domination of any foreign power.

The French-Swiss have never needed to have their attention called to the danger of overpreponderat foreign influence in Switzerland, particularly in the Swiss press. Even before the war they realised that they must not allow themselves to be too much under the intellectual domination of France, for the editor of the leading French-Swiss paper said to me a year or two before the war that in French Switzerland French influence was a much greater peril for them than German influence. Thus, although the French-Swiss press has been friendly to the Allies, it has not been untrue to Swiss ideals and principles, as has too often been the case with the German-Swiss press.

Neither has the French-Swiss press committed excesses such as those of which certain German-Swiss papers have been guilty—justifying Germany's treatment of Belgium, for instance, and endeavoring to prevent the Swiss from doing anything to help the Belgians in their distress. As for the Italian-Swiss, their attitude on the whole has resembled that of the French-Swiss—they have groveled at the feet of no foreign power.

During the first two years of the war there is no doubt that the mass of the German-Swiss clung to Germany because they thought she was the stronger and certain to win, and that therefore it must be well to be on the winning side. The exceptional and thoughtful few, however, although at first they were very few and without political influence, adopted a different attitude. I refer, of course, to Karl Spitteler, most eminent of German-Swiss writers, to Professor Ragaz, to Professor Theodor Vetter of Zurich, to the historian Zurlinden, and to a writer who may not be much known outside of German Switzerland, but who is very well known within it—C. A. Loosli. All these declined to adopt the series of ready-made German-manufactured opinions set before them, such as "necessity knowing no law" or "might being right;" and from the first they let it be plainly seen that they did so, for which they were considerably cold-shouldered by the press and forced to suffer in various ways.

Powerful Influence At Work

Now, however, a great change is proceeding, a change behind which a series of causes are at work, one of which is unquestionably the influence of the Neuse Helvetische Gesellschaft, (New Helvetian Society,) founded exactly six months before the outbreak of war. Its motto, "Pro helvetica dignitate ac securitate," sufficiently explains its purpose of keeping Switzerland Swiss, and not allowing her to be swamped by foreigners or foreign influences. None but genuine Swiss, not naturalised, can belong to this society, election to which is not easy to obtain. One of the most useful pieces of work which it has accomplished is the ousting from Switzerland of the Sunday newspapers supplements with which the whole country was for a time deluged, and which came from Germany, were written entirely in a German spirit, and illustrated with German illustrations. The importance of these Sunday supplements was, of course, that they went all over the country and were read by young and old, and read probably more than any other printed publication, because they appeared on Sunday, when the people have chiefly time to read. They were, in fact, for a time the home journal of Switzerland. Now, however, the New Helvetian Society has founded Sunday supplements of its own, written and illustrated by Swiss for Swiss, and published in Switzerland, not in Germany, and with these the majority of Swiss papers are now supplied.

This same society also arranges lectures on problems of the day as they affect Switzerland, lectures delivered by some of the ablest Swiss speakers. The other day one such lecture of quite exceptional interest was delivered in Zurich upon the Swiss press and its attitude toward the war, showing how the German-Swiss under German influence had attacked England since the war, repeating all manner of childish and unjust accusations merely because Germans told them to do so, and how for a time, when the Germans thought President Wilson's attitude might prove favorable to their designs, the German-Swiss press lauded him extravagantly, and afterward, again taking their cue from Germany, libeled him no less outrageously.

Recent Books Of Value

Until recently the better educated of the German-Swiss had neither books nor pamphlets to read about the war except what came from a German factory, either in or out of Switzerland. Of late, however, certain of the best Swiss writers have been examining the history of the war from a really Swiss standpoint, and inquiring into the question of responsibility therefor. Their writings are now beginning to take effect. It is now about two months since a small book, "We Swiss and Our Relations to Foreigners," was published in German by the Bernese writer C. A. Loosli, but already it is in its twelfth thousand, and a French edition is now just out.

Two other remarkable books have appeared this week, one by the Zurich historian Zurlinden, author of a historical work in German in several volumes, "The World War." This last book of his, however, which is only one volume of 128 pages, is entitled "The World War and the Swiss." It is reasoned out like a series of propositions in Euclid, and so clear and plain that any person of ordinary intelligence and education can follow it. The rights for an English translation have, I believe, already been acquired.

Herr Zurlinden insists that it is the duty of the Swiss as neutrals independently to think out their position in regard to the war and, above all, to make up their minds as to who was really responsible for beginning it. As to the question of responsibility for the outbreak of war, he makes it abundantly clear that, in his opinion, the German plea of having been "attacked" is utterly preposterous and will not for one moment stand the test of examination. He gives much prominence to President Wilson's speeches of Jan. 22 and April 8, this year, quoting long extracts from them with the highest approbation. He is unable to see how the President could have ultimately acted otherwise than he did.

In order to show how outspoken is th's book, I many quote two extracts from the last chapter, which is a condensation of the whole:

"Those who have hitherto been the cause of the greatest danger to our country and of the most serious discord among our people are without exception high German-Swiss officials, completely hypnotised by Germany. Those who were in the habit of admonishing the people to be calm and self-possessed and strictly to observe neutrality were just those who were themselves guilty of the gravest offenses against neutrality. Sitting in the offices of the General Staff were the officers who exchanged news with their "comrades" of the Central Empires, (alluding to the famous Colonels case, in which two General Staff Colonels, Egli and von Wattenwyl, were convicted of having supplied Germany with information obtained from allied countries, of course to the detriment of the latter,) and their chief not merely protected them in so far as he could, but also advocated a neutrality policy against which the Judge and the Federal Council were forced to protest."

Referring to the question of responsibility for the war, Herr Zurlinden says:

"In the Summer of 1914 it was Germany who would not have peace, but war: war with Servia, war with Belgium, war with Russia, war with France. The war was entered upon as if it had been a picnic, and in no other country was its outbreak hailed with such transports of delight. Even in 1915 very pious persons of pro-German tendencies used still to say, 'For Heaven's sake no peace now,' and Hindenburg expressed the hope that the war would not end till England and Italy had received 'the punishment they deserved.' When, however, matters went on too long, then we had the German peace offers with all their stipulations, and, moreover, couched in an insulting form, because still based on the assumption of Germany having been 'attacked.'"

The second book, published this week by a Swiss and testifying to the gradual but certain awakening of Switzerland, is by Herr H. J. Suter-Lerch, and entitled "Germany Judged by Herself." The writer is a well-known Swiss, who as completely demolishes the German theory of Germany having been "fallen upon." as does Herr Zurlinden. Relying mainly upon German sources for his facts. Herr Suter shows how Germany has contradicted herself and, in short, is condemned out of her own mouth.

GUARDING THE BARRIER AGAINST SUBMARINES

British Constantly Patrol Channel's Eastern Entrance, Barred By Sunken Obstructions

A British Port on the Southeast Coast, June 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Across the eastern entrance to the English Channel there still stretches the Great Barrier, which is one of the principal defenses of the Allies' vital channel traffic against the visits of the German submarine.

The "Barrage," they call the barrier in naval phrase. It consists, in general terms, of a series of "obstructions" stretched from huge steel buoys, from shore to shore, twenty-odd miles. Any craft which strikes one of these obstructions straightway explodes group of mines which spell "Finis" to the intruder.

A whole fleet of naval shipping is constantly engaged in maintaining and patrolling the Great Barrier. Its existence is no secret to the Germans, for they are constantly sending over airplanes to chart the buoys and mark any changes that may have been made since their last visit. And changes are constantly being made.

Here and there along the line are secret openings through which naval pilots may guide craft on legitimate errands, but these openings are frequently altered, and not even the German aviators can tell which buoy marks safe passage and which marks destruction. If minelaying U-boats wish to enter the Channel they must take their chances. They must cross submerged, for the patrol boats are on constant duty, and if they escape the traps while submerged it can only be said that another miracle has happened.

Such miracles seldom happen. Sometimes twice a week, sometimes oftener, explosions are heard at night from the Great Barrier, indicating that "something" has touched off a group of mines. Immediately the patrols hurry off in the direction of the explosion. What they find there is a well-kept secret.

Last week the Germans tried a new plan to break the barrier. They sent over three seaplanes with orders to descend low over the Great Barrier, at any risk, and shoot their machine guns into the buoys, thus sinking them and the barrier with them. But the patrol boats were on hand, and two of the three seaplanes never returned to their German home.

'HINDENBURG PEACE' TRACT

It Tells Germans The Allies Will Demand $4,000,000,000 A Year

New York, July 28.—A copy of one of the circulars being distributed all over Germany by the advocates of a "Hindenburg peace"—that is, more territory and indemnities for the Kaiser—has been obtained through neutral sources by The London Daily Mail.

Headed "Appeal to German Men and Women!" it starts with an "admonition" to remember what Germany's enemies have in pickle for a defeated Fatherland. "Besides great tracts of German territory the foe wants a war indemnity of $4,000,000,000 a year, in order to make us tributary to him for a century. In addition, he wants German mines and German factories to supply him with their products free of charge and to enslave the German working classes for his own enrichment. Think of it! Before the war the German Imperial debt amounted to only $18.75 per head. If Germany accepts a peace without annexations and indemnities the debt will amount to $625 per head, while the tax burden of every citizen will be quintupled!"

After setting forth that it is the duty of every true German, whether Socialist or Junker, to insist upon "a strong German peace, for the sake of a healthy future internal development, plenty of work, good wages, and universal national welfare," the appeal concludes:

"Our victory is nearer than ever. The war clock stands at 5 minutes of 12. England's fateful hour will soon strike. Already the Englishman, our greediest and basest enemy, is beginning to feel the pangs of hunger. Only a little while longer and the Englishman, when he realises that he is himself about to suffer the death by starvation which he had planned for us, will cry for an 'understanding.'

"Then, German soul, be mercilessly hard! Let there be no peace at any price—a peace which, with the bad crops all over the world, will not bring us a single extra grain of sustenance and could only result in lifelong remorse! Let each one think only of the future, of his own existence, which comes before any international brotherhood! Let the voice of every man and woman ring out as loudly as possible in demanding a peace which will compel an enemy who has rejected with scorn all our repeated offers of peace to reimburse us richly for all our sacrifices! German men and women! You are warned! Act accordingly!"

"More" in Benger's!

When in doubt about what "Food" for an ailing or backward infant, or for a person unwell, remember there is more in Benger's than in any other food.

Benger's is a highly nutritive food, *plus* the natural means to digest it.

BENGER'S Food

is ready to nourish when served, because the preliminary work of digestion is done while you prepare it. Benger's is both delicious and highly nutritive.

From an M.D. "There is no better Food. I am well acquainted with it."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England. BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.

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INSURANCE
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Lowest rates.

INVESTMENT
We have for sale, in amounts of Tls. 20 or more, Preference Shares paying interest at 7%.
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One room at 15 Nanking Road.
Two rooms at 15 Nanking Road.
One private flat of three large rooms at 15 Nanking Road.

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A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

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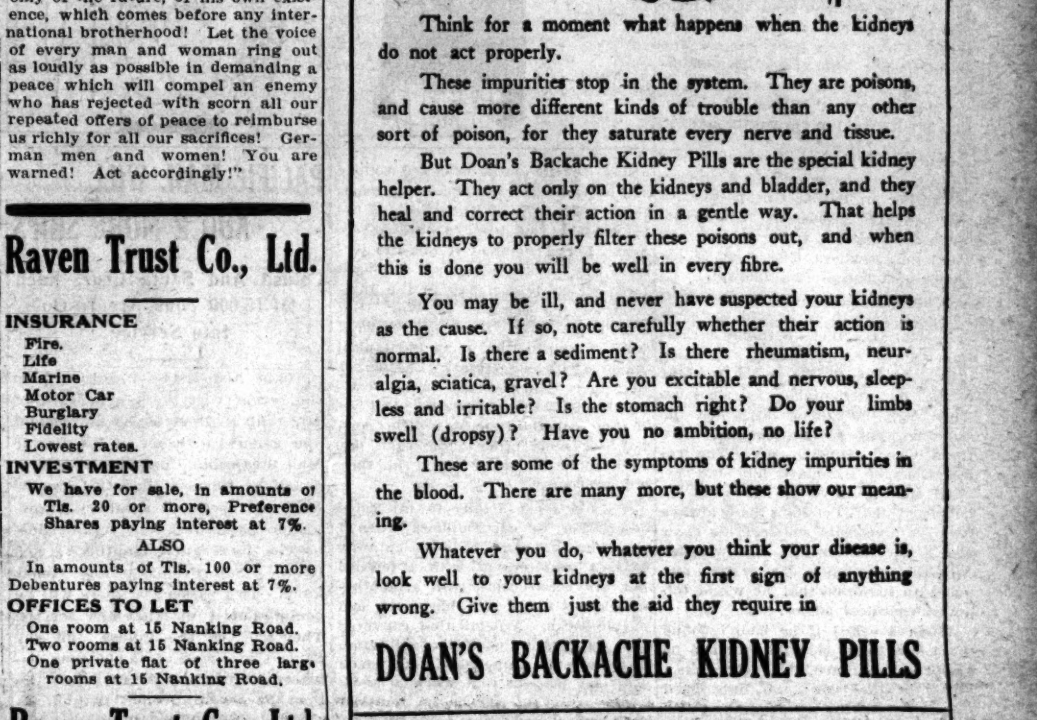

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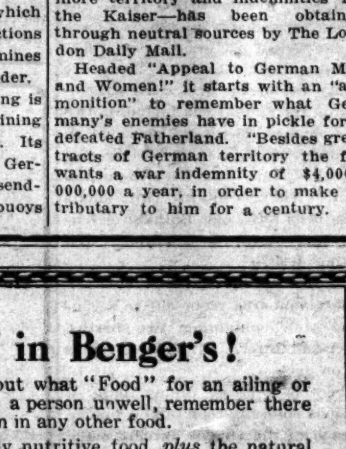
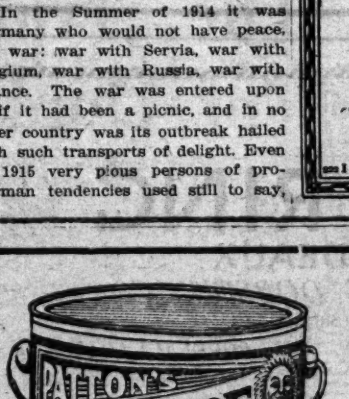


Scientific, ready-mixed paints guaranteed to stand the climate.

STANDS

A quick-drying, perfect, flat, high-class washable wall paint.



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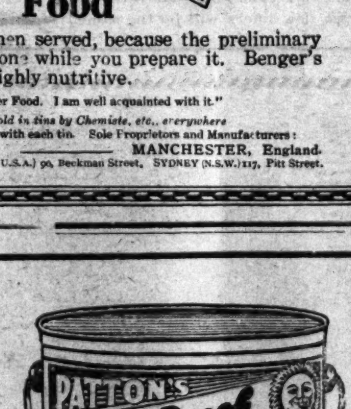
Dries hard in six hours, at Ningpo prices.



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Captain John Smith

"From far fetchit Indies, and Virginia's soyle.
"Here Smith is come to shew his Art and skill:
"He was the Smith that hammered famins foyle.
"And on Powhatan's Emperour had his will"

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

are representative of the Art and Skill of English Gentlemen whose Ancestors like to the redoubtable Captain John Smith were early afield in the cultivation of Virginian Plantations – these "Cigarettes with the Pedigree" are appreciated by Fighting Men and Men of Peace – by Seamen and Soldiers too, for in every one there is wrapped that delightful leaf grown in that sunkissed land of old Virginia.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than "THREE CASTLES"
W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON
ENGLAND

W.G.S.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

OUR FOOD EMBARGO APPROVED IN FRANCE

Germany Saved From Starvation By Supplies Exported By Neutrals

PERSHING A NONSMOKER

Quit On Doctor's Advice Ten Years Ago And Then Just Forgot The Habit

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, June 28.—Nothing has happened recently that has given more general satisfaction in this part of the world than the President's laying a heavy hand on the food trafficking neutrals. People hereabouts set the greatest store by the Oriental method of strangulation as applied to Germany by the British fleet. Heretofore the supplying of food from America to the neutral has recalled the process of filling the mythological tub by the daughters of Danaus. Most of the food has stopped only long enough in neutral countries to enable the profiteers to gather their gains. I have heard stories of money-making in those countries that would make Wall Street green with envy. Meanwhile, Germany has been saved from starvation and a war that might have ended a year ago kept going. The matter is not without serious difficulties, but there is rejoicing here to see that President Wilson is a man who is not afraid to "grasp the nettle."

* * *

General Pershing's personality is a subject of conversation wherever people gather in Paris. One peculiarity that provokes discussion is the General's not smoking, which is most unusual in a soldier. The story of his giving up tobacco is as follows:

About ten years ago he and Mrs. Pershing were in Paris, and the General, who was then, I think, a Captain, was suffering from a slight indisposition, which his doctor thought might be attributable to smoking. Upon Mrs. Pershing's insistance the Captain went to Mannheim, where there was a famous cure. The resident doctor examined him and advised that he give up smoking. It happened that Pershing had always been an inveterate smoker; his cigar was a part of his life. He wrestled with the question a day or two, and made up his mind that he would follow the medical advice.

When I asked if he hadn't found the job a hard one and whether he wasn't still tempted, the reply was:

Not in the least; the only hard thing was making up his mind. He has hardly given the matter a thought since."

There is a man of resolution!

There are two subjects which the General will always talk about with interest—his farming experience and his four years with the "Moros" in the Philippines.

He loves to hark back to those days when the highest obligation was to get out in the corn field at the very earliest minute in the morning, that there was daylight enough to see the ears of corn. When he was fourteen he took the managemet of the farm. His father had been a rich man, but the panic of 1873 broke him. John was the oldest of nine children and he had to go to the front. In everything that he does now I can detect the influence of his early training. I can see in the General of today the farmer boy with his contempt for hardship, the country school teacher with his shepherding instinct toward those around him, and the general wariness of country bringing up. It is inexorably true that the boy is father to the man.

One of the things about General Pershing that needs explaining to the millions who don't know him is that it is impossible to get a good photograph of him. It has been tried over and over again, but can't be done. The camera exaggerates an already prominent—but not too prominent—nose and chin. General Pershing and General Joffre, to whose intimacy I have heretofore referred by cable, are just now having new photographs taken for each other, and the exchange is the excuse for a good deal of delightful visiting back and forth.

* * *

In the anteroom of M. Painleve, the Minister of War, there is a billard table and a rack of cues. I didn't learn whether M. Painleve is a billiardist or the outfit belonged to one of his predecessors. There was something refreshing in the effect of the provision at hand for a little diversion. For a moment it put the terrible war on one side to see a billiard table all ready for play in the anteroom of the Minister of War. But I couldn't help thinking of what would happen in our Puritanical America if a Secretary Daniels or Secretary Baker should install "cowboy pool" in his anteroom. And yet if they took the time for a little "cowboy" or some other game each day they could do better work on their big problems.

To add some details to my cable description of M. Painleve, when I saw him he wore a black cutaway coat, a gray cravat with a jeweled pin, grayish trousers with sympathetic gaiters made into his shoes, and purple socks. A detail that conveyed the impression of plain utilitarian tastes was the detachable cuffs, which made me suspect that when at work in the closet of science he removed them and his coat, and hung them on a convenient peg.

* * *

Around the Ministry of War I was struck by the confidence of the subordinates in General Sarrail. It is undeniable that this officer must be judged in the light of the perplexities and difficulties by which he has been surrounded in Greece. There has been not only the German influence always so pervasive and potent, and as unescapable for King Constantine as his own heartbeats, but there was a secret and perverse restraint upon allied action that could not be got at or thrown off and that became fairly maddening.

Still another obstacle in the way of that directness, which can only proceed from unity, was the varied composition of the army commanded by Sarrail. It was made up of this mixture: French, English, Serb, Russian, Greek, Italian.

A deposed King excites a certain sympthy, but it is of an attenuated quality. A diplomat with whom I discussed the possible danger of Constantine as a rallying center for pro-Germanism in Switzerland shrewdly observed "there is no magnetism in an ex-King. The world will quickly lose interest in Constantine." If the spectable of his deportation should excite sympathy in any quarter in America, it should be recalled that he welched on every single obligation that he assumed. He acted the ingrate and broke faith to the Serbs, to whom he was deeply indebted and solemnly pledged, to the Allies, who were his sponsors and guarantors, and to his own people, whose constitution he violated.

Judge Rummy's Court By Tad

AND THEY'RE GOING TO PUT THE FAMILY OUT TODAY UNLESS THE RENT IS PAID- OH- DEAR- I'LL PUT IN $5 JUDGE
I NEVER WANT TO MEET THAT LANDLORD FACE TO FACE — I NEVER WILL SPEAK TO HIM
DID ANY OF YOU BIRDS GIVE THE JUDGE MONEY FOR THAT POOR FAMILY?
HE'S GOING TO SEND THE RENT UP- HE SAYS HE'LL NEVER SPEAK TO THAT LANDLORD
THE JUDGE IS SO KIND COLLECTING RENT FOR THAT POOR FAMILY
HE HAS A HEART AS BIG AS A SARATOGA TRUNK
HE CAN'T- HE'S THE LANDLORD.
DON'T TALK TO ME ROUGH ANDREW — I WAS RAISED A PET

PACIFIC MAIL WILL ADD 2 MORE SHIPS

Colusa And Santa Cruz, Each Of 15,000 Tons, Are To Go Into Service

Tokio, August 14.—Resulting from the recent visit to the Far East of Mr. John H. Rosseter, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it is now definitely learned that the Pacific Mail will open an auxiliary trans-Pacific passengers and freight line, besides its regular monthly service between San Francisco and Hongkong. Two passenger liners will be commissioned on the new service. They will be the Colusa and the Santa Cruz, each of 15,000 tons displacement, slightly larger than the Ecuador and the other two liners now on the Pacific Mail's regular run.

Mr. W. W. Campbell, general agent for the Pacific Mail in Japan, says that these two liners are handsome passenger boats, with every modern convenience. Growing trade relations between the United States and the Far East have made it necessary for the Pacific Mail to operate its line on a larger plan. Ports of call, which hitherto have been confined to Manila and Hongkong in the south, will be extended to Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo. On their outward trip the two new ships will call at Kobe, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo, and on the homeward voyage at Manila, Cebu and Honolulu.

Maintenance of an American line to these ports has become important of late, especially since the United States declared war against Germany, requiring more commodities such as rubber, gunnies and cocoanut oil, all necessary in connection with the war. The Colusa and the Santa Cruz each have a cargo capacity of 7,000 tons. Advance notices received by the local Pacific Mail office from San Francisco say that the Santa Cruz sailed from San Francisco for the Orient August 8. She is due in Kobe about the 25th. There are twenty cabins for first class passengers on the Santa Cruz including two suite rooms. These are porvided on the upper deck, each consisting of a large bedroom, with bath-room and toilet. They contain two single brass beds anad one Pullman extension sofa berth, a wardrobe, and writing desk.

On the bridge deck there are rooms numbered from one to seventeen, each containing two berths, upper and lower. All of these rooms are on deck.

There is a large dining hall, a spacious smoking room and a lounge on each of the ships. Having made a previous trip four months ago, the Colusa, which will follow the Santa Cruz after an interval of seven weeks, is well known in Yokohama and other Oriental ports.

Her construction is similar to that of the Santa Cruz. Passage rates on the two new liners will be the same as on the other liners of the regular line.

Other particulars will be arranged by Mr. W. A. Young, general passenger agent of the Pacific Mail in San Francisco, who will reach Yokohama by the Ecuador next Sunday. Mr. Young was in the Orient during the old Pacific Mail days, and his present visit is awaited with interest in view of the fact that the Pacific Mail has despatched several sea captains, engineers and deck officers to take command of German and Austrian merchantmen, formerly interned in the Philippines. Some of these former Teutonic vessels are now being re-fitted in Hongkong, preparatory to their being commissioned on trans-Pacific service under the Pacific Mail flag.

LA FOLLETTE WANTS PEACE

New York, August 12.—Senator La Follette has introduced into the Senate a resolution to the effect that the United States government request the governments of the Allied Powers their peace terms based upon the principle of "non-territorial annexation, non-indemnity, non-acquisition of commercial and any other rights."

Foreign Money Orders

Actual experience has proved the complete safety and economy of the Wells Fargo Foreign Money Order System; by it you can send money to any part of the world.

Orders are drawn in Pounds Sterling, Francs, Lire, Marks, Kronen, Florins, Kroner, Rubles, Yen, etc., at the usual rates of exchange.

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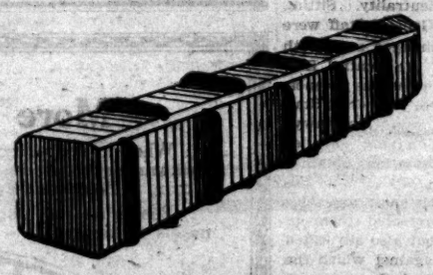

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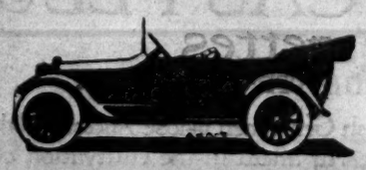

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JAPAN SENDS MORE SHIPS FOR ALLIES

Rumor In United States That Flotilla May Be Withdrawn Denied At Navy Office

WORK IS NECESSARY

Decoration Of Officers Shows Importance Of Defending Allied Sea Routes

London, August 11.—The Press Bureau announces that additional Japanese naval units have joined the Allied forces in the European waters.

A deep satisfaction is expressed on all sides for the announcement that the Japanese squadron is in the Mediterranean. The services now rendered by the Japanese flotilla in defence of sea routes are deeply appreciated. An excellent impression is produced in the morning publication of a long list of decoration awarded by the Emperor of Japan to Admiral Beatty and other senior naval officers.

Tokio, August 13.—The despatch of more Japanese warships to the European waters as officially announced by the Press Bureau in London, is understood to have meant the recent re-inforcement to the Japanese flotilla, which under command of Admiral Sato, is operating in the Mediterranean Sea, according to information obtained at the official quarters here yesterday. The Japanese navy has not despatched any new flotilla of destroyers or any other kinds of warships to Europe, nor will despatch any more flotilla than those three flotillas of destroyers, which are now operating in the Indian Ocean, the South Pacific and the Mediterranean Sea.

It is also understood that the Japanese navy will not send any warships beyond Gibraltar or any other European waters than the Mediterranean Sea. It is also understood that the British Press Bureau has issued this official announcement, first in appreciation of the re-inforcement of the Japanese naval strength in the Mediterranean Sea, and then to combat the recent rumor circulating in the United States that the Japanese navy is withdrawing its warships from European waters.

The New York telegram to the Tokio Asahi a few days ago saying that Japan may withdraw her destroyer flotilla now operating in the Mediterranean Sea, and may not substitute them is denied at the Navy Office. A high officer of the Navy Office says that Japanese will not withdraw her destroyers in any way, because the Japanese naval co-operation there is so necessary that the Allies are desiring even an increase of the strength of the flotilla.

FRANCO-BRITISH COURTESIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 19.—King George has sent a birthday telegram to President Poincare, in which he expresses the hope that France, at no distant date, will have the satisfaction of gathering the fruits of her magnificent effort for the cause uniting France and Great Britain. President Poincare replied, congratulating His Majesty on the magnificent successes obtained by the British army.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

The dingy buildings of Yalu Road framed an unfamiliar picture of arboreal bliss, of sweet rustic innocence, when Goodman Tsang Kwai-kyang came down the street leading a meditative and middle-aged cow. To the benighted city dwellers of that road it brought whiffs of new-mown hay, and fresh breezes and visions of the green countryside and the purling of brooklets.

To a Chinese constable it brought something else. It brought a growing suspicion. He approached Tsang Kwai-kyang to discuss the matter. Tsang Kwai-kyang, the guileless shepherd, took the better part of valor and—in a word—beat it.

He beat it wisely but not well enough, for the constable collared him. Where did he get the cow? Why, he bought it, of course. What did the constable suppose? He paid $63 for it, too, over in Pootung. Then why did he run? Oh—well.

So they went to the station and yesterday to the Mixed Court. There, when Tsang arose to protest his innocence and to re-tell the tale of the $63, he was confronted with one Oo Ah-koh, whose name had nothing on Tsang for surprise, when Tsang saw him. And Oo explained that the cow belonged to him.

And when it was his time to talk Tsang threw overboard all that about the Pootung sale and said it was this way: he met a certain man. That man had a cow. That man gave him 50 cents to escort the cow to the Shanghai-Nanking railway station—presumably to meet an elderly bovine relative coming from Wusih for a week-end.

Anyway, Tsang got six months.

This Time A Hen

The rustic note was sounded again but a few moments later. This time it was a chicken that was being escorted to the station or some other place.

Dzien Ah-sung was the pleasant rustic. He had been found on Cunningham Road strolling along with a squawking hen under his arm—as unconcernedly as if it were a walking stick.

In three minutes he gave three explanations of how he had come by the hen. Just then one Dzu Ng-sz came along and knocked all the explanations on the head by proving it was his hen.

So Dzien got a week.

An Extensive Repertory

There are many ways to skin a cat. Zung Ching-pan stopped Tsang Jan-sz and asked her to sell her ear-rings for a ten-dollar note which he produced. She refused.

So he took the next step. He snatched them and ran. But fate was against him and a policeman's arms were waiting for him. And then it was discovered the note was bad. In view of that he got a year.

GERMAN WOMEN ARE FIGHTING AS SOLDIERS

Members Of Russian Women's Battalion Tell Of Capturing Some Near Smorgon

Petrograd, July 27.—When the Russian women's battalion, known officially as the "Command of Death," went into action against the Germans near Smorgon July 25 they captured a number of women from whom it was learned for the first time that German women also were fighting on the battlefront in Western Russia.

The wounded heroines of the women's battalion arrived in Petrograd today leaving their commander, Vera Butohkareff, and Marya Skrydloff, a daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine, in hospital at Vitebsk. Interviewed, the women said it was reported that of the 200 of the command who reached the front only 50 remained. Twenty were killed, eight were taken prisoners, and all the rest were wounded.

"Several times," said one wounded girl, "we attacked the Germans. Especially memorable was our attack at Novospassky Wood, near Smorgon, where the enemy hearing the voices of girls lost their nerve. The result was that many of them were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Among the prisoners were a few women, from whom we learned for the first time that German women also were fighting.

"We did not feel the slighest fear for our personal safety. Our passion was to serve the Fatherland. We advance gaily against the foe with laughter and song, our only unpleasant sentiments being when we first came to the corpses. Once, when replying to the enemy's severe rifle anad machine gun fire, we discovered to our amazement that all our men comrades in the neighboring trenches had treacherously fled, leaving us—a handful of women—to face the enemy alone."

ALL DEPENDS ON OUR SHIPS

Expert Believes New American Tonnage Will Thwart U-Boats

Washington, July 28.—The need for quick work in the construction of cargo-carrying ships was emphasised today by an expert who has made a close study of the food situation abroad. He said if the present rate of submarine sinkings was maintained France and England would be brought to the point where the danger of starvation would be a real one to a large part of the population at the end of another twelve months.

This estimate was based on the present rate of production of ships. It was pointed out that every increase in the production put off the day when the Allies of America might be subjected to actual suffering. He gave the opinion, also that the United States could and would meet the test and supply the tonnage needed to defeat the efforts of the submarines.

There was an air of activity at the offices of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation. Rear Admiral Capps is preparing to commandeer ships on the stocks and put into effect contracts for new ships and for Government fabricating plants. He would not discuss his plans, but it was said that he would act soon.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, said the board was giving close attention to the problem of routing ships most effectively, and that he soon would seek the co-operation of at least one of the most experienced traffic men in the shipping industry. One man who will confer with him early next week has been engaged actively for years in the business of routing ships for a great mercantile organisation.

Mr. Hurley said that he desired to have every ship in the service of the United States as definitely in his mind as a train despatcher had the trains under his control, and to that end was seeking expert co-operation.

He added that vigorous efforts are being made by the board to adjust the lumber situation to the rapid building of ships.

BASEBALL PLAYERS TO TRY CRICKET TODAY

Call For All Diamond Men To Meet At Recreation Club At 5.15

All the Shanghai baseball players are asked to report at the Recreation Club Grounds this afternoon at 5.15 o'clock for cricket practise, preparatory to the meeting with the Shanghai Cricket Club on Saturday.

It is hoped that there will be enough ball players on hand to form two teams so that a practise match may be held. There are to be some cricket experts present to coach the novices in the game.

Shanghai Yacht Club

The Yacht Club has arranged a Harbor Race for tomorrow the start to be made from the club line at 5.30 p.m. The course and conditions will be determined on board the Foam at 5 o'clock.

Conditions for Saturday's Ordinary Race will be discussed after the finish of tomorrow's race.

KAISER VISITS FLEET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, August 19.—A German official communique states that the Kaiser has visited Wilhelmshaven and the North Sea and Heligoland fleets.

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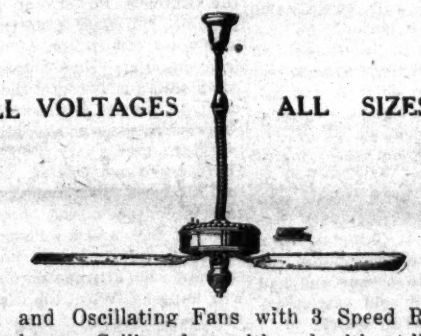

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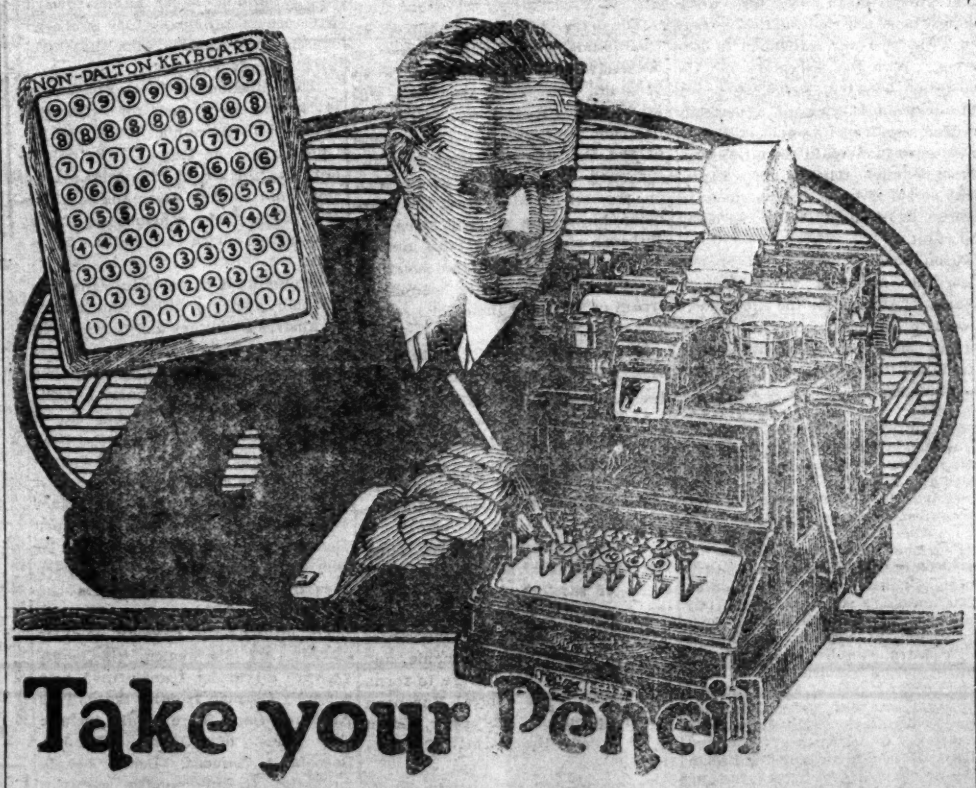

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14831.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 22, 1917

What Is Japan Going To Do?

WE are glad to observe in recent issues of leading Japanese newspapers evidences of growing discontent with the part Japan is playing in the Great War. We find indications in more than one editorial of a realisation that Japan's efforts have not been adequate, nor even fairly representative of her power to strike at her enemy and the enemy of her friends and allies—Germany. One editor even suggests that if Japan does not soon begin to strike harder blows, she will get the name of being a selfish nation.

This change of sentiment in view of recent events is natural and it is as welcome as it is natural. Until recently the Japanese Government had confined its efforts to those designated by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the terms of which originally drew Japan into the war. Japan had taken the German naval base at Tsingtau from the Germans; she had policed the Pacific and Indian oceans and had manufactured and sold vast quantities of munitions to Russia.

With the declaration of ruthless submarine warfare by Germany a new aspect was given to the war and a new opportunity was afforded Japan to take a more effective attitude. Japanese merchant ships were being sunk without warning both in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic.

Japan, while a belligerent, had taken no part in the war against Germany outside her own bailiwick—i.e., the Far East. So far as the war in Europe was concerned Japan was no more in it than the United States. But the effect of the illegal, criminal and barbarous submarine campaign launched by Germany against the world, neutral and belligerent alike, was to draw the United States into the war, and this action by the United States was praised and acclaimed throughout Japan, which extended the warmest of welcomes to American participation.

The principles and motives actuating America were carefully analysed by the Japanese and were found to be unselfish and upright and honorable. And these principles, if analysed some more, will be found to apply to Japan with as much force as to America. They call for Japan's full strength against Germany wherever she can apply that strength and she cannot apply it to the full by putting a flotilla of torpedoboat-destroyers in the Mediterranean. She can apply it by putting a half million or a million men on the fighting line in Russia and that, we feel, is what the Japanese editors have in mind when they begin to complain that their country isn't doing enough to help win the war for the Allies.

When America entered the war there was no general understanding or approximation of the extent to which she planned to commit herself. Many thought that her participation would consist of lending money, ships and supplies to the Allies and relieving the Allies of the task of patrolling the Western Atlantic. This, in a general way, outlines what Japan has done in the war thus far. She has loaned money, ships and supplies to the Allies and has guarded her portion of the Pacific.

But now it is seen that America is going into the war to the full extent of her power and resources. Being in at all, she is in to the last man, the last ship, the last dollar and the last potato. Being in the war it is America's duty to fight it to a victorious conclusion as quickly as possible and the only way she can do that is to fight with all her strength all the time.

And being in the war, Japan too must come to see that it is her duty to fight with all her power all the time until the victory is won. This is what all the Allies are doing, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Servia, Portugal and the rest, not even excepting Russia, which is doing the best she is capable of in the face of a vast internal political disturbance. All, with the sole exception of Japan.

Japan may argue to herself that her treaty with Great Britain limits her to the Far East and that if the German navy were to get loose and come out here she would take care of it, but the fact is that it will not get loose during this war and if she waits for it to get loose the war will be fought out without any further Japanese participation than we have witnessed. But after this war, in some future day, when the Allies have no reason to keep the German navy bottled up, it may get loose out here; and that is something for Japanese statesmen as well as editors to think about.

Here's the way the editor of the Jiji argues it out:

"America's fresh energy will decide the issue of the war. The Entente Powers should gird their loins tighter for further struggle. As for Japan, since the war in Tsingtao and on the Pacific Ocean was over, some of the Japanese seem to regard the war as an event of other countries, watching it from a respectable distance, although the Japanese fleet is doing its part in the Mediterranean Sea.

"Such attitude is not a proper one in view of the relationship existing between her and other Entente Powers. Japan is one of the Entente Powers, which should not be forgotten, and everything possible should be done to see that the war is terminated in victory for the Entente Powers as soon as possible. Because America placed a ban on exportation of steel and iron materials, some Japanese are complaining and asking the government to protest against it. But America in the war should naturally try to take every step to safeguard her own interest. To expect the Japanese Government to protest is indeed a bad break and shows a bad breed. Place oneself in the position of Americans, and see how such attitude on one's part will appeal. Why, the Americans will be disgusted! Such attitude of the Japanese will make other Entente Powers suspect that Japan is really in the war for the sake of gaining selfish returns and that she is an unreliable nation."

The editor of the Yamato, after praising America for preparing to send 1,000,000 or even 5,000,000 men, if necessary, to Europe, thinks "it is unwarranted on the part of some Japanese to criticise their own country for lack of enthusiasm for the war just because of America's example of great efforts."

He adds that those who criticised him for urging that Japan mobilise her troops in Europe and declared his suggestion to be foolish, "are now saying that Japan is coldhearted towards the war." He cannot understand their mind.

Meanwhile nearly all the Japanese editors are fussed up because America has shut down on steel supplies to Japan, while they more or less ignore the fact that the Allies are imperatively in need of merchant ships in the Atlantic which Japan is refusing to furnish merely because she does not want to interrupt her very profitable trade in the Pacific.

The point here is that Europe needs food, war materials and soldiers from America more urgently than Japan needs steel from America and why should America use these ships sending the steel to Japan when the same ships can be used in the Atlantic in a greater cause?

Lloyd George On Terms

The reports that have reached this country of Premier Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow indicate that it was clearly enough a reply to the German cry of "no annexations; no indemnities," and, in a lesser degree, to President Wilson's invention of peace without victory, says The New York Sun.

"Peace before a victory would be the greatest disaster in the history of mankind," said the British Premier to his Scottish audience. Such a peace would leave Germany unconvinced of the unrighteousness of her cause. It would leave her with northern France and nearly all of Belgium to use as currency in the give and take discussion of the peace conference. It would leave her unbeaten, uncowed, ready to reopen the conflict if dissatisfied with the terms agreed upon. It would leave the evil genius of autocracy unabashed, the germs of Hohenzollernism ready to strive again to infect the whole earth.

Peace without victory would mean new wars without delay.

"Indemnities," continued the Premier, "constitute an essential part of the mechanism of civilisation everywhere. Without them we have no guarantee against repetition of events."

Call it indemnity or call it reparation, as you will, it is mere downright justice that Germany shall pay for what she has done in Belgium, what she is doing today in France. Now is emphatically the moment to make that clear. The retreating Germans are making the parts of France they have occupied a desolation and a waste. They are destroying not for military reasons but for mere lust of destruction. The cottagers' little household treasures are being wrecked as thoroughly as the military bridge. The fruit trees are girdled, the community burial places sacrilegiously violated, though no possible military advantage can be thus served.

Shall not the vandals pay?

And annexations? Would any one consider returning Mesopotamia to the Turks, who have made a desert out of the Garden of Eden? Or Armenia, the cries of whose people under the infamies of Turkish rule have long risen to heaven—seemingly unanswered? And Alsace Lorraine, torn by piratical power from France in the moment of her weakness? Shall not France regain her lost provinces in this moment of her strength?

We have said that this is a war to make the world safe for democracy. But there is no safety without justice. There can be no justice if reparation is not exacted for German aggression and vandalism. Lloyd George is right in opposing a policy of weakness which would end only in the war's being fought once more.

Baron Sonnino's Statement

(Christian Science Monitor)

The statement recently made by Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, on Italian foreign policy, contained several declarations the importance of which, in the present rush and tumble of international affairs, is liable to be overlooked. Italy's well-known aspirations in the Trentino, in the Italian lands at the head of the Adriatic, in Dalmatia, and in southern Albania, render her specially liable to criticism at the present moment, when the allied nations are striving to define exactly what they mean by the words "annexations and indemnities" where the great post-war settlement is concerned. With the exception of the Dalmatian question, which, from any but the point of view of a perfectly arbitrary settlement, would still seem to be quite as much in the air as ever, Baron Sonnino touched upon all the great points at issue, his statement in regard to Albania being specially important.

Baron Sonnino is, it may be taken, under no delusions in regard to Albania. "Albania for the Albanians," is well in its way, but the Italian Foreign Minister is evidently quite determined that it shall not, so far as Italy can prevent it, be a cloak for something very much the reverse. Albania is to be accorded full rights of internal self-government, and Italy binds herself to support her legitimate rights and interests in the national assembly. For the present, local government must necessarily be subject to the military command, but after peace the Albanians are to decide freely for themselves as to their internal regime. Regarding Greece, Baron Sonnino's statement, that Italy would scrupulously maintain her complete agreement with her Allies as to that country, can be taken only as another official confirmation of the temporary nature of the Italian occupation of Janina; whilst his emphatic declaration that Italy could never agree to leave the "fatherland of Battisti," in other words, the Italian lands, in chains, must be regarded as a strong intimation that, to the Italian, the redeeming of "Italy Unredeemed" is no more annexation than is the reuniting of Alsace-Lorraine with France annexation, to the Frenchman.

Baron Sonnino's silence in regard to the Dalmatian question was, perhaps, on the whole, well advised. The rival aspirations of the Italians and the Southern Slavs, in this region, render its ultimate disposal a most difficult question, and one upon which the Italian people do not find themselves by any means agreed. As time goes on, moreover, it becomes steadily more apparent that, whenever the final settlement comes to be worked out, it will be found that conditions have so greatly changed, and that so many time-honored formulas of international diplomacy have been rendered useless, that many wholly unexpected solutions of old international tangles will be seen and adopted. Before the war, the Dalmatian question almost rivaled the Asia Minor question for complexity. It is possible that both may be amongst the first to yield to the new conditions under which such questions will be discussed and settled in the future.

Pan Germans' 1895 Dream And Reality Of 1917

Andre Cheradame, Who Exposed Gigantic German Plot, Shows How Kaiser's Government Follows Program Of 22 Years Ago

Andre Cheradame, th French writer, whose book, "The Pan German Plot Unmasked," based on twenty-two years' study of the Pan German scheme to dominate Europe and the universe, made a tremendous sensation, now comes forward with additional evidence to show that the gigantic scheme of conquest exposed by him and the policy now being followed by the German Government are, to considerable extent, identical. In his book he declared that "Mitteleuropa"—the German-dominated empire extending from Berlin through Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Constantinople to Asia Minor—was practically an accomplished fact; that Germany would do everything possible to hoodwink the Allies into making such a peace as would leave her hegemony over this great chain of nations intact. And now the man who got on the Pan German trail nearly a quarter of a century ago, when statesmen, diplomats, and public in the allied countries thought tales of German lust for world-conquest mere myths, has written an article in the French journal, L'Illustration, to prove how successive steps taken by the Kaiser's Government with regard to the territories occupied by the German armies amount to a deliberate realisation of the Pan German plan as outlined in the pamphlet, "Pan-German and Central Europe About 1950," which appeared in 1895. The article bears the significant title, "Germany's War Aims Unmasked by Events."

Russia, says M. Cheradame, presents the gravest danger. The kernel of the Pan German scheme is to split her apart. The German design is to set up an autonomous kingdom of Little Russia (Ukraine)—of course, under German tutelage. In the light of recent news despatches, telling of the demand for separation in the Ukraine which precipitated the last Russian Ministerial crisis, the Frenchman's prophecy of German machinations in the Ukraine takes on special significance. And it is well, too, to bear in mind another prophecy of M. Cheradame, to the effect that there is sure to be a German offensive against Southern Russia, designed to cut off that region from the rest of the Russian dominions. This, also, is significant, now that the Kaiser's troops are once more headed eastward.

To drive his points home, M. Cheradame, in his article, takes up successively German procedure in Belgium, the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Little Russia, &c., setting on one side the fate which the framers of the Pan German plan reserved for each one of these lands, and, on the other side, what the Germans have done in each since the outbreak of the war. By this method he certainly adduces some startling parallels between the unofficial dream of 1895 and the official reality of 1917.

The Pan German plot of 1895, M. Cheradame reminds his readers, called for the following:

1. The creation of a Pan German Confederation of Central Europe, comprising the present German Empire, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium, German-Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary.

2. The foundation, on the outer rim of this central nucleus, of a series of satellite States subject to the hegemony of Berlin, including Baltic principalities, the Kingdom of Poland, Little Russia, Rumania, and Greater Servia, which were to form, together with the Central European Empire proper, a far vaster system to be called "the German Customs Union."

Taking up the situation in detail, M. Cheradame comes first to Belgium, regarding which he quotes as follows from the Pan German pamphlet of 1895:

"A partition of Belgium between the Flemish and Walloons is inevitable. . . . The Flemish kingdom, like Holland, will give up having a fleet, but will keep its army organised with the same special rights as are possessed by Saxony and Bavaria. Antwerp will become a fortress and war port of the German Empire, connected with the Rhine by a canal of vast dimensions and with Berlin by an ultra-direct railway. The Belgian Congo will remain a colony administered by Flanders, though the latter, it must be admitted, will be a weak base for such an important colonial possession."

To link this summary plan for disposing of Belgium with Germany's acts since her armies violated Belgian territory, M. Cheradame writes:

"General von Falkenhausen, Governor General of Belgium, continuing the task of General von Bissing, who has just died, is working feverishly to create simultaneously administrative separation and moral hostility between Flemings and Walloons. The last phase of German projects with regard to Belgium was outlined by Count Bothmer in the journal Wirklichkeit. Belgium, he said, would be "restored," but would form a commercial and customs union with Germany, which would control the Belgian railways and organise the railway lines toward Antwerp and Zeebrugge in such a way as to allow the Berlin staff eventually to throw troops rapidly toward the fortified Belgian coast. The Belgian Congo was to pass to Germany."

M. Cheradame admits that Germany's intentions regarding Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia, and Livonia are still hazy, though he points out the relationship between the Pan German plan of 1895 to make these territories into independent duchies under German hegemony and the proclamation of the autonomy of Lithuania, made by the Germans in January, 1917. Regarding Poland, likewise, he is confronted with uncertainty. He finds a resemblance, however, between the Germanised Poland sketched by the framers of the 1895 plan—a Poland which, though beyond the German boundaries, was to obey the military and other dictates of Pan Germany—and the German "kingdom" of Poland, proclaimed last year by the Germans.

It is when he takes up Little Russia that M. Cheradame makes his prophecy of a forthcoming German invasion of that region. After calling attention to the fact that the 1895 Pan German plan provided for a Little Russia so dominated by Germany that posts, telegraphs, and railways were to be parts of the German system, he writes:

"Having observed the enormous German military preparation on the frontiers of Little Russia, General Alexeieff recently declared: The Russian Army, so formidable only yesterday, is today reduced to fatal impotence, and that in the presence of a terrible, tenacious and strong foe, stretching eager hands toward the other provinces of Southern Russia, not content with the territory already invaded.

The question of Southern Russia is intimately bound up with the future of Rumania, declares M. Cheradame, and Rumania, he points out, was the object of special attention from the Pan Germans of 1895. He quotes these schemes of theirs having to do with that Balkan kingdom:

"Rumania is to enter into the Pan German customs union and assure to Austria a military and commercial port on the Lower Danube, connected by rail, Rumania is to keep her own army, but must make a military treaty with Austria, and she is to renounce having a navy. The protection of her coasts will be assured by the German fleet.

"In case of victorious war against Russia, Rumania might obtain Upper Bessarabia as far as the Dniester. In this event Austria would get Lower Bessarabia, which would form the margravate of Bessarabia. By properly utilising the German colonies already in this region, this margravate might be transformed into a purely German frontier State. This Austro-German State would include the cities of Odessa, Bender, Borodino, Formosa, Beni, Ismail, and the Sulina mouths of the Danube. At the mouth of the German Danube German warships would mount guard in the Black Sea."

Commenting on this ambitious program, M. Cheradame writes:

"As to the annexation of Russian Bessarabia to the future Pan Germanised Greater Rumania, it would be a result of the German campaign predicted by General Alexeieff, the object of which would be to seize the mouths of the Danube and Southern Russia. The only modification made in the 1895 program was caused by the participation of Bulgaria in the war on the side of the Central Powers. In accordance with the plan of Bulgarian hegemony, published at Sofia in 1907, the Rumanian Dobrudja is promised by Berlin to the Bulgarians. The Pester Lloyd has just declared, on this matter: The mouths of the Danube are, for the victorious Central Powers, as important as the Bosporus or the Dardanelles. It is there that the Germans inhabiting Russia and expropriated by Russia should settle.

The French author calls attention to the fact that the plan of twenty-two years ago suggested the formation of a Southern Slavic State, consisting of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. But the advocates of German expansion added that this State should be attached to Austria-Hungary by a personal union, (through the Prince appointed to reign over it,) so that it would be in reality only another vassal State of Pan-Germany.

As for Austria-Hungary, M. Cheradame recalls how the Pan German plan declared that it must be tightly bound to Germany politically and economically, and he points to the present-day subservience of Austria-Hungary to the Kaiser's Government as additional and most important evidence of the inexorable carrying out of the Pan German program. He does not imply, to be sure, that the framers of the plan pretended to have solved the Austro-Hungarian problem to their own satisfaction; the settlement of that arch-puzzle was beyond the assurance even of those who so coolly apportioned other parts of Europe in neat packages with Pan German labels.

When he comes to Turkey, M. Cheradame finds that the Pan German dreams of 1895 are substantially the realities of 1917, the enslavement of Turkey by Berlin being complete.

M. Cheradame sums up as follows:

"A comparison of the state of affairs in 1917, as shown by the Austro-German military front in the east, and the pamphlet and the map of 1895, proves:

"1. That the realisation of the Pan German plan, made twenty-two years ago and constituting Germany's war aims, is being integrally followed.

"2. That the projects of forming kingdoms of Poland and Greater Servia, (Jugoslavia,) presented to the Allies as novelties and as signs of a change of orientation in the Government of Vienna, are in reality—and this is a most important fact to bear in mind, because it makes clear the true tendencies of the new Emperor of Austria—creations provided for by the Pan German plan of 1895, with the purpose not of freeing the nationalities of Austria-Hungary, but, on the contrary, of dividing them in order to Germanise them more easily afterward.

"3. That the camouflage of the situation in Austria-Hungary had, as its principal object, to trick the Russian extremists and save the Austria of the Hapsburgs, the preservation of which is the fundamental condition of the Pan German schemes of crystallisation.

"4. That the obstinate silence of the German Chancellor (Bethmann Hollweg) regarding the war aims of Germany is explained by his declaration of May 13, 1915, to Baron von Gebsattel of the Pan German League, in which he said: "Only after the complete defeat of all the enemies of Germany will it be well to define the Pan German war aims. For the present the interests of the nation forbid a deeper study of these aims." Certainly the anarchistic crisis in Russia will not make the demands of the German Chancellor more moderate than they were two years ago, when the Russian Army was very formidable.

"5. That the entire present situation is dominated by the state of mind ruling in Berlin, regarding which the Tagliche Rundschau (May 24, 1917,) admitted: We may rest assured that Russia has ceased to count among our foes. If we reach an agreement with the new Government or the one following it so much the better, but we shall reach it by coldly exploiting the internal situation in the former empire now in the throes of revolution. Today more than ever we have the right to demand from Russia indemnities and the annexations of those territories for colonisation purposes of which we are absolutely in need.

"To telescope Russia—that is the gigantic object to achieve which the Berlin Government now ranges all the pawns in its formidable and complex game."

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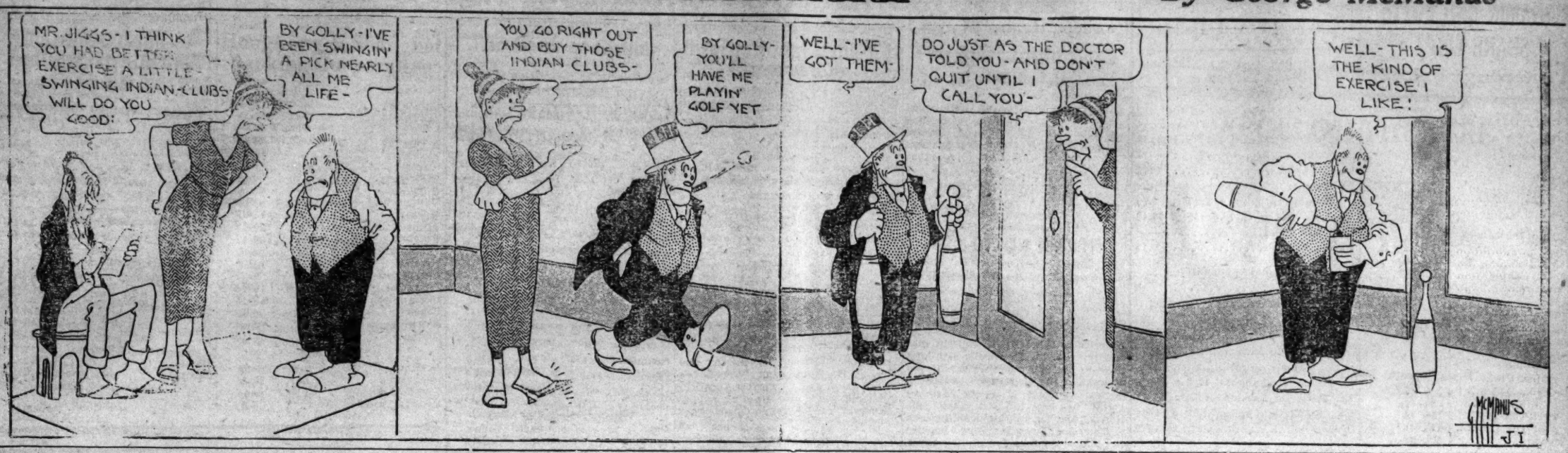
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Unsmiling Artemus Ward

It is a trite saying that history repeats itself, but it is none the less true. Not many people are reading Artemus Ward today, for the reason that his humor was copied, plagiarised, confiscated, paraphrased, run up and down the gamut, worn as threadbare as an all-too-popular song, years ago. He saw the ridiculous side of everything, and he made fun of some things that people were most serious about in his time. His humor was opportune. The prevalent fad, the current event, arrested his attention and tempted his satire. Even Donati's comet of 1859 did not escape him. He reveled in the fiery patriotism of the ante-bellum period. Thus, talking of history repeating itself, he could not forgo the opportunity offered him by the war meetings, so plentiful and so warm, all over the Union long before and after the firing upon Fort Sumter. "I remember," he wrote in 1859, "how people poured into our own last spring to see the eclipse. They labored into a impression that they couldn't see it to home, and so they came up to our place. I cleared a very handsome sum by exhibiting the eclipse to them in an open-top tent. But the crowds is bigger now. I may say, indeed, that the pray-hay-eries (prairies) of Injianny is afire."

Everybody, North, South, East, and West, laughed at his report of one of the early war meetings. Baldinsville was the fictitious name he gave the center of intense excitement in which he resided, and the Bugle of Liberty was Baldinsville's most warlike newspaper, the editor of the sheet being a Mr. Slinkers. At the war meeting, Mr Slinkers, who was also a born orator, declared that all able-bodied men should seize a musket and "march to the tented field."

"A Voice—Why don't you go yourself?

"Slinkers—I am identified, young man, with a Arkymedian lever which moves the world. I allude, young man, to the press. Terms, $2 a year, invariably in advance. Job printing executed with neatness and despatch."

This calmed the questioner. J. Brutus Hinkins, home from college, being introduced, asked:

"Who can save our national capeetle?

"A. Ward—Dan Setchell. He can do it afternoons. Let him plant his light and airy form onto the Long Bridge, make faces at the hirelin' foe, and they'll skeedaddle. Old Setch can do it.

"Slinkers—I call the Napoleon of Showmen, I call that Napoleonic man, whose life is adorned with so many noble virtues, and whose giant mind lights up this warlike scene—I call him to order."

"Here Artemus observes, parenthetically, "I will remark in this connection that the editor of the Bugle does my job printing."

"Hinkins—You who live away from the busy haunts of men do not comprehend the magnitood of this crisis. The busy haunts of men is where people understand the magnitood of this crisis. We who live in the busy haunts of men, that is to say, we dwell, as it were, in the busy haunts of men.

"A. Ward—I really trust that the gentlemen will not fail to say suthin about the busy haunts of men before he sits down.

"Hinkins—I claim the right to express my sentiments here, and I shall brook no interruption, if I am a Softmore.

"A. Ward—You couldn't be more soft, my friend. (Cries of "Order!")"

Artemus was fond of introducing Mrs. A. Ward, whom he called "Betsy Jane." She helped, almost invariably, to round out his climaxes. In the present instance—

"The speaker was interrupted by the sound of silvery footsteps on the stairs, and a party of wimmin, carrying guns, and led by Betsy Jane, who brandished a loud and rattlin' umbreller, burst into the room.

"Slinkers—Mrs. Ward and ladies, what means this extr'ord'n'ry demonstration?

"Betsy Jane—It means that we want you able-bodied men to stop speechifying, which don't amount to the wiggle of a cat's tail, an' go to fitin'; otherwise you can stay at home and take keer of the children, while we wimmin go on to the wars.

"A. Ward—Gentlemen, that's my wife. Go in, Betsy, and I'll throw up my ancient white hat in perfek rapters."

There were two American humorists who posed as slackers during the Civil War, A. Ward and Petroleum V. Nasby, and they did it with great effect. Artemus once said he would willingly give all his wife's relations to the cause, and, if the worst should come, he himself would go to Canada for the good of his country. Nasby was forever planning to get the other fellow to go in his place.

Looking back over the years that have elapsed since Charles F. Browne charmed England, quite as much as he did the United States, with the quaintness of his humor, it is not difficult to see wherein he met a want. The times were tense, and it was a positive relief to pick up one of Ward's letters, or attend one of his lectures, and have him loosen the tension. He made people smile or laugh, whether they felt so disposed or not. Browne, a native of Waterford, Me., was a westernised Yankee. As a young compositor, long before becoming a professional writer, he "set up" humorous matter of his own at the "case." He could not let the solemn go by unnoticed. It was a delight to him to take something which everybody was praising, and show it in the reverse. He did not wounded, however; his victims very frequently found greatest enjoyment in his quips.

Throngs gathered to hear him lecture, and his lectures were most extraordinary. He was literally driven to the platform, because the stage people were making capital out of his sayings. Although he chose a catchy topic, there was little relation between his title and his talk. He was tall and thin, [illegible] aquiline nose, and a light mustache. His manners were quiet, and his words were drawled. Minot Judson Savage, who knew him intimately, remarked at a dinner, one night several years ago, comparing him with other humorous talkers who gave warning in their facial expressions of coming jokes: "But Artemus never smiled; and while the audience was in roars, he would look up with a sort of wistful glance of innocent inquiry, as if he wondered what it was all about. And the most exquisite thing about his fun was the appearance of an artless lack of intention in saying the most incongruous and comical things. It was wit, almost pure wit."

People who read Artemus Ward for the first time today are disappointed in him, as they are in "John Phœnix," "The Fat Contributor," "The Danbury News Man," "M. Quad," and others of his school, primarily because the conceits of those originals have been "rehashed and warmed over" until they have lost nearly all flavor for this period.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtsze	$190
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$149
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 305 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.60 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$117
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 76 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 77½
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 93
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65 B.
Oriental	Tls. 42½ S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 136
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 B
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.80
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$96
Green Island	Tls. 7.35
Langkats	Tls. 14½ S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 110
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 10
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls 19
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1.10
Sainagagas	Tls. 0.90
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.20
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 19
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.10
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 220

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 21, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 102⅜=Tls. 98 @ 72.6=Mex.	$1.34
Mex. dollars Market rate	.72.8125
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1805
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3=Tls.	4.70
exch. @ 72.6=Mex.	$6.48
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.11

Latest London Quotations

	d.
Bar Silver	
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅜
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/3
London	Demand	4/3 1/16
India	(nominal) T.T.	313
Paris	T.T.	585
Paris	Demand	585½
New York	T.T.	101⅛
New York	Demand	101⅛
Hongkong	(nominal) T.T.	68
Japan	T.T.	50⅜
Batavia	T.T.	240

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/4⅜
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/4⅜
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/5⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/5⅜
Paris	4 m-s.	603
New York	4 m-s.	104⅜

Customs House Exchange Rates For August

Hk. Tls.	4.63 @ 3/10 9/16		£1
"	1 @ 533⅛	= Francs	5.94
"	1 No quotation	Marks†	4.85
"	0.97 @ 92⅜	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 55⅛	Yen	2.00
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.25
"	1 @ 480	Roubles	$5.35
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 21, 1917.

Official

Almas Tls. 9.00
Butes Tls. 1.00

Unofficial

Kochien Tugs Tls. 34.00
Chemors Tls. 1.00

MATCHES TO RUSSIA NOW

No Duty for Product Purchased Under Old Regime Rules

Russia announces, according to a consular report from Moscow, that she is ready to permit the import of matches to the extent of 420,000,000 cases free of import duties if the importers of the goods can present the evidences certifying that the matches imported were paid for before June 19 and that the bands for the matches imported were purchased or forwarded before June 1.

The present permission is given in addition to the special proclamation made by the former regime and the remnant of the stocks previously sanctioned can be imported free of duties after the new permission goes into effect.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 20.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-American Spot: 19.70d.
August-September: 18.17d.
October-November: 17.45d.

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FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 20.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
October-December: 2s. 7d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, August 18:—
Spot: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
October-December: 2s. 7d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

ITALIAN SILK TO U.S.

All Crop May Go To America To Readjust Exchange

A consular report from New York says that the Italian Government has started negotiations with America to sell all silk crops in that country to American mills although they do not progress very rapidly on account of the disparity between the quotations proposed by the parties.

Italy has been induced to take this step by the accumulated obligations to America. Italy has drawn heavily on America for foodstuffs, coals, and other goods lately and this accumulation of debts has ensued. The purchase of Italian silk may be attended with difficulties because of the reduced tonnage and high marine insurance rates on the Mediterranean but America may, it is believed, brave all those difficulties to readjust exchange between the two countries.

Wedding

Short-Brown

The marriage of Miss Rachel E. Brown to Mr. S. M. Short of Liling, Hunan, was solemnised at the home of Professor and Mrs. Victor Hanson, Shanghai Baptist College, at 7 o'clock last Saturday evening. The bride had just arrived on the Empress that morning and a number of her travelling companions were among the guests.

The ceremony was performed under a bower of asparagus fern and golden glow and the house was elaborately decked with flowers and plants. The bride was charmingly attired in a gown of organdy and carried a shower boquet of white carnations and fern. The Rev. Ernest Kelhofer, Professor of Philosophy and Religion in Shanghai Baptist College, officiated. Miss Florence E. Dick was maid of honor, Miss Anna Kelhofer, flower girl, and Miss Elaine Kulp, ring bearer. Mrs. Hanson played the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" and Mrs. D. H. Kulp sang "For Love's Sweet Sake" and "A Perfect Day."

After an enjoyable wedding supper the newly wedded couple departed for their honeymoon.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8.30 a.m.

New British Official Films

The new British Official War Films, "Sons of Our Empire" and the "Battle of Peronne" have reached Shanghai. A private showing of the pictures is to be given at the Olympic Theater on Friday afternoon.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on August 21st, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	16-20
Promfret	"	16-20
Salmon	"	none
Small	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	16-18
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	5-7
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	16-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	8-12
Appricots	"	none
Pananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Figs	per doz.	4-5
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Grapes	"	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	"	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	6-8
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	"	8-10
Pears	per lb.	6-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	"	16-18
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	"	2-4
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 14.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 18-85
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.05

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00		..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Amoy and Hongkong			5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
River Ports	Nganking	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)			5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Koonshing	noon	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Hankow (Every day)	Train		..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.0*
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train		..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
Hankow			5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hain Peking	1.30	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	A0.30	noon
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	†Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(22nd)
Japan			noon	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Japan ports	Kumano maru	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Hongkong, S. Ports, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe		2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
Hongkong and Canton		2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez		..	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Friday, Aug. 24.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamashiro maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	H9.00	8.30
Japan			5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Tuckwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow	Shawhsing	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sin kiang	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Tsingtao, Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru		..	..	..	..	..	H1.30	1.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, Aug. 25.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Anhui & Wingsang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Manila	Ecuador	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, Aug. 27.									
Japan and America	Omi maru		..	..	..	..	..	H9.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, Aug. 31.									
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post 0.30 p.m. and money orders noon.

Σ Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place	7.30	
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.		4.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtion, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.	
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00	
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.	
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.5(
Launch	close daily a.m.	p.m
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.0(
	10.45	5.0(
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00	
	11.00	
Hungchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00	5.0(
	10.45	3.3(
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon.	
Chwansha	7.00	
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m	
Foot Boat.		

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Chefoo, North China

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL AND ANNEXE

(Hotel Francais)

The leading hotel in Chefoo. Delightfully situated, facing the sea.

Comfortable single and double bedrooms, with bathrooms attached.

First class cuisine, under foreign supervision. Selected cellar.

Large dining room and terrace facing the sea recently built Electric light. Cinema.

E. BERRUCHON, Manager.

13714

TRY NEW TSINGTAO BEER

Specially brewed by

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO'S TSINGTAO BREWERY

BEWARE The new label bears their full name and initials in Swastika.

Sole Agents: THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Tel. 4990: Private 40

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No. C217-18 Woosung Road: Tel. North 3127

MIKIMOTO'S PEARLS AND JEWELS are most suitable for summer time

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IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

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CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD

Phone 4757

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Souvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Changchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayevsk	Vladivostock
Hailar	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Maceris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore.
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$3,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,871,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital .....Yen 30,000,000
Paid-Up Captial ...Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

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LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasamara.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
411, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for August 22nd and 23rd

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"LIBERTY"

Thrilling and Sensational Serial, in 20 Episodes, each two reels. Featuring MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO.

Showing 7th and 8th Episodes, entitled:

"LIBERTY'S SACRIFICE" and "CLIPPED WINGS"
Four Reels.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"A Tragedy Played by Single Actor"
Comedy.

"HARROGATE"
A very interesting scenic picture.

"THE HEART MENDERS"
Ham and Bud Comedy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

Complete New Programme

SHOWING

"The Broken Faith"

In Four Parts

And Other New Pictures

Showing on Friday, August 24th.

SARAH BERNHARDT

in her Greatest Triumph

"Mothers of France"

In Five Big Acts

Victoria Theatre

PROGRAMME

For Wednesday and Thursday, August 22nd and 23rd

SHOWING

Among Other Interesting New Films: A Sensational Three Part Masterpiece Entitled:

"THE CORSAIR"

Showing on Friday, August 24th

"THE PANTOMIME OF DEATH"

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays

NOTICE

OPEN-AIR CINEMA

at the
PUBLIC GARDEN, AVENUE JOFFRE 474
(Ex-German Garden Club)

Owing to the bad condition of the weather
THE BENEFIT PERFORMANCES FOR THE FRENCH RED CROSS advertised already for tonight and tomorrow have been postponed to take place
From Thursday to Sunday
August 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Performances at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Present An Excellent and Musing Programme
The Superb American Photo-Play of extraordinary interest
"JUDGE DUNN'S DECISION"
2 parts

"HOW SNAKE BITES ARE CURED"
Fine Science and Nature Film

The Popular Comedian Mr. Prince in the 2 parts screaming comedy
"WIFFLES ON THE RIVIERA"
and another two amusing comedies entitled:
"DOWNFALL OF DETECTIVE POTTS"
"STENOGRAPHER'S STRATEGY"

Usual Prices.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road [Near Chapoo Road]
Programme for August 22nd and 23rd

"TODDLES, TOM AND TROUBLES"
Falstaff comedy
"The Shielding Shadow"
The Wonder Serial of the World
In 15 Episodes, each Two Reels
Showing 13 and 14 Episodes, entitled:
"THE HIDDEN MENACE"
and
"ABSOLUTE BLACK"
Four Reels
"FROM ALTAR TO HALTER"
Ham and Bud Comedy

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Every Monday and Friday
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Mishima Maru	July	3
Tsuyama Maru	June	3
For Liverpool		
Kashima Maru	June	30
Katori Maru	June	2
Sado Maru	July	31
For New York		
Tatsuno Maru	May	27
Toyooka maru	Aug.	10
Tsushima Maru	July	11
For San Francisco, etc.		
Persia Maru	July	4
Siberia Maru	July	30
Tenyo Maru	Aug.	13
Venezuela	Aug.	18
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru	July	19
Justin	July	13
Panama maru	Aug.	10
For Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Aug.	6

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 23	5.30*	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 6	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co
10	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
19*	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M S.S.Co.
19	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 24	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
25	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap	N.Y.K
28	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	5.30*	Moji & Kobe	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	8.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 1	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	..	do	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	..	Kobe	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 23	8.30*	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 5	11.00*	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
10	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 22	A.M.	Amoy	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekings	Br.	B.& S.
22	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
23	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
24	4.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.& S.
25	..	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
25	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S Co
25			Shawhsing	Br.	B.& S.
25	D.L.	Swatow	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.& Co.
26	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.& S.
26	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.& S.
27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	8.00*	Hongkong	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
31		Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept 25	..	Hongkong			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 21	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
23		Tientsin direct	Proteus	Br.	K.M.A.
23	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.& S.
24	4.3.	Tsingtao and Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
25	[illegible]	Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.& S.
28	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.& S.
28	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.& S.
29	8.00*	Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.R.
Sept 1	..	Tientsin, Dairy & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Nganking	Br.	B.& S.
22	M.N.	do	Pachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
23	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
23	M.N.	do	Kiangsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
23	M.N.	do	Kia gwo	Br.	J. M.& Co.
23	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
24	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.& Co,
24	M.N.	do	Fatung	Br	B.& S
24	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M.& Co.
24	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
25	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br	B.& S.
27	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B.& S

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 21	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
21		Mandasor maru		Jap.		
21	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
21	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
21	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
21	Japan	Hirano maru	885	Jap.	M.B. Co.	
21	Japan	Atsuta maru	7973	Jap.	N.Y.K	WSW
21	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co	HYPW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 21	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B.& S.
21	Japan	Hakusan maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S.M.R.
21	Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.
21	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N.T. Co.
21	Hankow	Katsura maru	1223	Jap.	K.M.A.
21	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Nganking Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 22 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIllwain, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Aug. 23 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangwo, tons 2,174 Capt. Bennett, will leave on Thursday, August 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson will leave on Friday, August 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Siangyang M. Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, August 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Frenceh Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

AMOY.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A.B.Baines, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday Aug. 22, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, August 24, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Shawhsing, Captain Morimoto, will leave on Saturday, August 25, at daylight. For Freight, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Bedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 28 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 31, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on September 25 at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. MacKenlon, will leave on Wednesday morning For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus, August 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 28, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowelll will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 28 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Sept. 1, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in frint of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from on September 19, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANNG, and HANKOW.——S.S. Lucnyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday nd Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO

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Operating the new first-class steamers
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14,000 tons each

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917

(Subject to change) ..

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, *Agent.*
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Sept. 18,	19

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Suraga,	Sept. 24,	25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Aug. 30,	Sept. 1

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

			arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	Aug. 29	31

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr..	Interned	Decidee	Fr g-b.	620	..	..	
Int. DW	Apr..	do	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
S p	Apr..	do	Fushimi	Jap g-b	180	..	..	
P&OBI	Apr.16	do	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	McFeatters
P&OBI	Apr.29	do	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
BBN	Apr.13	do	Quiros	Am g-b	360	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr.14	do	Samar	Am g-b.	243	40	83	Brown
S p	Apr..	do	Sumida	Jap g-b	120	..	..	
S p	Apr..	do	Toba	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
BNB	Apr.14	do	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello
CNWP	Apr..	do	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	..	..	

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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TWO WEEKS Vacation Trips TO Japan

At present rates of exchange the cost of a round trip ticket, good on the large "Empresses," Shanghai to Yokohama and return is less than Mex. $100.00. Connection is made in Yokohama with returning steamer about 2 1/2 days after arrival. The rest of the time you are on board ship.

Tickets are good for six months, permit you to travel by rail between ports in Japan and are interchangeable with the T.K.K. and Pacific Mail.

Book your passage now for September sailing.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc, apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 10	1917
"KOREA MARU"	20,000 "	Oct. 8	"
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Oct. 13	"

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8, NOV. 19. JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

AUG. 25, NOV. 6. JAN. 17

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

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N.Y.K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	Aug. 23
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	——	Sept. 5
IYO MARU	12,500	——	Sept. 10

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 31

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 13

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudsuki,	Aug. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 28
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Sept. 1
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Sept. 4
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Sept. 8

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Aug. 24
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Aug. 30

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN.

KITANO MARU	16,000	——	Sept. 4

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 13, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF ⅝", 1¾" and 1" Chips and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.

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SOLE AGENTS: THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO. 638-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

14552

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

DUTCH CORRESPONDENT LAUDS OUR SAMMIES

Writer In Handelsblad Describes With Enthusiasm His Visit To American Camp

The Hague, July 27.—The Handelsblad publishes a long article on the arrival of the Sammies in France from a correspondent in France. Pointing out that without doubt when the history of the world war is written the arrival of American troops in France will be treated as an event of the foremost importance, the writer proceeds to tell how, in company with other correspondents, he was conducted by an American officer to see the American base, and further that the whole impression he received was one of reliance and strength which must be shown in all the Americans do. He says that doubtless many people in Holland treated the first report of the arrival of American troops in France as bluff, but that the writer had seen thousands upon thousands brought with the first transports and housed in barracks built by French engineers, only waiting to be sent to the training camps. The writer says that when he expressed his admiration to the officer, the latter merely shrugged his shoulders, saying:

"That's nothing but the beginning. Wait till we are once started."

The writer then proceeds to explain that America has the bulge over England in that she has more men, more money, and more feeling. Also, that America can profit by England's experience, thus avoiding many mistakes. The writer regrets that he can give no figures, and so cannot indicate the rapidity with which the American expedition was prepared, but advises the Netherlands to be careful about prophesying in the future.

The writer points out that Sammies is the name given to the Americans in France and not Teddies, as the Dutch are inclined to call the American contingent.

"They are, for the most part," he says, "fine, well grown boys, well developed by sports, less stiff than the middle class English; their walk is supple and easy-going, although a military man of the old school would not consider them rigid enough."

The writer is impressed by their independent manner and bearing toward their superior officers and their manner of saluting. He says their discipline is more that of mutual understanding between men and officers than of obedience.

"Literally all are clean shaven," he adds, "and not two or three men in a hundred have mustaches. Nearly all the faces show decision and strength. We were received by the Colonel of the camp, who did the honors, and we seemed to enter upon another world thousands of miles from France, and were reminded of the romances of Aimard, Cooper, and Mayne Reid. A hundred small details gave us the impression of being in a camp of woodmen or men accustomed to prairie life and making shift with primitive means and to solving difficulties."

The writer was much impressed by the Americans bringing their own food, declaring that everything showed their handiness, even their manner of pitching tents and building camp fires, also their cooking and mess implements, &c.

The writer reports having met a contingent of Americans remarkably equipped with white rolls, and asked where they had been. The Colonel replied: "To bathe. As long as we are here they all go to bathe; the boys love it so." The correspondent proceeds to tell how clean and jolly they looked. "What a pity to think that the same men," he says, "will be in the trenches in a few weeks, where they will be unable to get even water to clean their teeth."

Continuing, the writer says he saw Allies of all colors and nationalities, Americans, negroes, Arabians, Chinese, Russians, and French, and a few guests not entirely at ease, namely, war prisoners, German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish, pointing out that their work in the fresh air of unloading ships and keeping up the railways is not such a hard lot, they being mostly dock workers, and used to similar work.

"At present their morale is bad," he says. "I heard that when the inhabitants talked of the arrival of the American contingent the prisoners said: 'Well, well! You want us to believe that. But then we will be obliged to believe that our submarines do not command the seas.' They refused to believe until the first transport arrived and they saw. Then all their good humor vanished, for it was true. They came even from America to fight their kamerads. How would it end? And as they saw not hundreds but thousands and thousands debark their faces got longer and longer and they realised what every thinking person has realised who has followed events for the last months. . . . Since then their lot is harder, for they are now at work under the scornful supervision of American bluejackets who when their own work is finished sit down cross-legged to chew and rubber.

"'A pity we cannot let a few of you go home to tell what you have seen,' said an officer. 'That would be a shock to their resistance.'

"'It is not necessary,' said his colleague. 'When a few of us are at the front we will soon bring them to reason.'"

News Brevities

A Chinese named Tsang Zie-nip was brought up in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with the theft of 54 balls of opium valued at Tls. 2,700 from the bonded godown of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson at No. 8 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The opium was the property of Messrs. E. Pabaney and Co. Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared to prosecute and asked and was granted a remand. Thirty-three of the balls had been recovered, he stated.

* * *

Pleadings were ordered by Mr. Skinner Turner, Acting Judge, in the British Supreme Court yesterday when Che Yuen Tai and Co. brought suit against E. Brook and Co. for Tls. 3,912.33, alleging breach of contract. Mr. N. C. Home represented the plaintiffs and Mr. W. A. C. Platt the defendants.

* * *

The United States gunboats Samar and Palos left the British Naval Buoy yesterday afternoon and it was expected that the cruiser Galveston would pull in to their recent moorings some time last night. The Palos has gone into dock and the Samar has moved down river.

* * *

Two Chinese were sentenced to three and two years' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday for extortion of $800 from one Kyen San-kyung and stealing $2,000 worth of tickets from a Kiukiang Road theater.

* * *

The launching of the new steamship An Lan, built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., took place yesterday afternoon at the Kiangnan Dock. Mrs. Skinner Turner christened the ship. A large number of guests were present at the launching. The An Lan is 175 feet long with a breadth of 26 feet and depth of 9 feet six inches, and her speed is estimated at twelve and a half knots or better. The vessel carries twin screws and will take 220 tons at 7 feet draft. She was built for the purpose of carrying bulk oil.

* * *

Registration of Austrian subjects in Shanghai began yesterday at the Investigation Bureau established in the Office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Bubbling Well Road, under the direction of Mr. S. K. Chen, secretary of the Commissioner. Only a few made their appearance. It is estimated that more than one hundred Austrian men, women and children are residing in this city.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyag Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The silk which left Shanghai on July 21, by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, arrived at New York on August 15.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf about today evening or tomorrow morning. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday, August 25.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Messrs. F. M. Lyons, and H. P. Wadman, and Mrs. Thompson and 2 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru from Japan:—Messrs. H. Morton, N. Takata, E. C. Wilkinson, C. A. Monker, J. G. Poxton, C. Isabe, S. Orido, M. W. L. Ginard, Y. Ogawa, and S. Heiman, Dr. T. Shinozaki and 3 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Tampson and 3 children, Mr. Harlan, Miss Sherman, Messrs. Tsiang and Chang. From Chefoo:—Messrs. Seala, and Kranz.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. G. Grant, Dr. F. C. Krumling, Miss H. Grant, Messrs. J. Webster, H. A. Mingon, C. Nyberg, Dufaure de la Prade, W. Wallan, and W. C. Ball.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Mr. K. Miyaji, Mr. A. Takei, Mrs. F. Takei, Mr. Y. Noguchi, Mrs. A. Noguchi, Mrs. S. Sugiyama, Mr. J. M. C. Galletly, Miss J. M. Franser, Mr. A. Raux, Mr. A. M. Forbes and child, Mr. Ja. dos. Remedios, Mr. J. Arnalv, Mr. Nic. F. Vligner, Mr. Y. M. Chin, Mr. L. Y. Szi, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Fu, Mr. E. Z. Tin, Mr. F. Haneda, Mr. K. Sakai, Mr. A. Sakai, Mr. S. Sugiyama, Mr. J. Iwaya, Miss E. Drake, Mr. W. H. Rees, Mrs. F. E. Cox, Mrs. V. H.I Vanghan, Mr. W. V. Curtis, Mr. V. Frost, Mr. E. M. Zou, Mr. Y. J. Chang, Mr. E. M. Chow, Mr. S. S. Cheng, Mr. S. Okuda, Mrs. F. Okuda, Mr. S. Nagai, Mr. T. Koide, Mrs. Koide and child, Miss E. Remedias, Mrs. W. S. Rees, Mr. A. H. Blagden, Miss Jessie Forbes, Mr. M. Cennroff, Mr. Tretiacoff, Mr. S. M. Yuen, Mr. S. A. Yuen, Mr. K. F. Zee, and Mr. K. H. Zee.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Changsha:—Mr. and Mrs. O. H Schmitto and child.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual Maru for Nagasaki:—Messrs. J. Compbell, D. Melnikoff, H. Oka, W. Wallace and Mr. S. Shibuya, and Mrs. S. Sankin and child. For Moji:—Miss S. M. Smith, and Miss B. J. Bellinger. For Kobe:—Messrs. K. Ishikawa, S. Hirayama, M. Araki, T. Sasaki, and Edward V. Thomas. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Cowan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cellian, Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. Plentin, Mr. Gerald Osborne, and Miss E. U. Changler.

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—The typhoon comes to land, with decreasing intensity, near Hangchow Bay, attended with heavy showers; then moves away in the evening, to the N. of Shanghai, followed by brisk W.S.W. squalls.—The typhoon of the Bonin continues towards W.N.W. or N.W.

21.—Decreasing W.S.W. squalls during the night. The weather clears up and the pressures rises rapidly. The center has probably crossed the Yangtsze.

Tuesday, August 21, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	8 a.m.
Bar. at Conig. mm	756.9	757.15
" " Inches	29.80	29.81
Variation mm. for 24 h	↑1.08	↑1.78
Variation mm. for 12 h	↑0.95	↑0.73
Wind { Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind { Kilom per hour	13	24
Wind { Miles	8.1	1.74
Temperature { Cen	22.8	28.2
Temperature { Fahr	73.1	82.8
Humidity 0-100	91	71
Cohesiality 0-10	9	18
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agts	
Nov 14	Hankow	Kiangsi	1769	Ger	Carlowitz	US
June 23	Dairy	Alma	585	Br.	M. B. Co.	B P
Aug 4	Dairy	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Soochow †	1282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	Chin †	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YWGW
Aug. 8	Hongkong	D. Bickmer *	3851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
July 17	Hongkong	Donneil	1344	Am.	Pengkee & Co.	YPD
Dec 2 7	Nanking	Fortuna *	132	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Aug 16	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa & Co	
Aug 18	Chefoo	Feiching	994	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
Aug 20	Tientsin	Pengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 14	Antung	Hakushin maru	872	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Aug 17	Ichang	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	YPJW
July 28	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1683	Jap.	M. B. K.	ODW
Aug 16	Hankow	Loongwo	2863	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meida) *	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 30	Hankow	Meile *	1682	Ger	Melcher	US
Aug 19	Japan	Nissho maru	842	Jap.	Furukawa Co.	HYPW
Aug 20	Hankow	Nganki	1719	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
July 30	Tsingtao	Qiksin *	440	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Qiler †	3313	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2085	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22301	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	944
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	644
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1258
1556	316	—		dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2316	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—	53	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1422
1657	1152	—		dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsocheang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1430	2100
1032	1455	2234	a Tsiningchow d.	532	1126	1855	630	1210	1900	a. Tsocheang d.	710	1330	1930

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	22.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	1.31	..	12.21	13.48	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.48	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.55	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.58	17.50	19.25	20.06	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	8.10	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	0.31	T.P.R. Second Day	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	18.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	23.06
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.32	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36	20.30	3.08
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.44	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.55	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	9.21	21.41
WOOSUNG PORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sunkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.55	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16.46	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.16	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.10	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14.40	16.35
Chang An dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14.47	17.01	....
Sunkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18.42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14.26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou..... dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow..... dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun. dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou..... arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

IMPORTANT PUBLIC AUCTION

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 25th Aug., 1917

at the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Limited.

Point Yard, 92A Yangtszepoo Road.

A Large Quantity of High Class European Grade Oak

which is well worth the attention of all Builders, Contractors, Furniture Dealers and others.

Full particulars can now be obtained from the Auctioneers, and Catalogues ready on Wednesday morning, the 22nd instant.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, August 18, 1917. 14780

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited

CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS

According to the Chinese Government's censorship regulations telegrams exchanged between the Dutch Legation or Dutch Consular Authorities in China on the one side and German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in China on the other side are admitted when written in plain English but the telegrams are subject to censorship.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager
in China and Japan.

14820

EGGS

SUMMER new-laid eggs, large, clean and good flavour. Only possible to be ordered from Kiangnan Poultry Farm, back S. N. Railway Station.

14833 A.23.

Shanghai Race Club

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 24th instant to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

14822

Born 1915—Still Existing

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

FRESH SAMLI

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25 cents each

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Notice of Change of Address

The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd., have removed their office premises to 38, Canton Road (1st Floor), situate corner Canton and Kiangse Roads.

Important Notice

The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd., of London, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Hankow, beg to notify the public that a Japanese concern has recently been established at 46, Szechuen Road, and is trading as The Eastern Trading Co., and that The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd., is not connected with this Japanese concern, and requests that any correspondence or inquiries intended for The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd., be fully addressed to 38, Canton Road. Telephone No. 841.

14809

Madame Hendriks'
WONDERLAND MUSEUM

Now showing at The New World.
The Patagonian Giant
(9 feet HIGH 9 feet)
The Devil Child, a Strange Monstrosity Bairn, with Horns, Hoofs and a Tail.
Sitting Bull, notorious Red Indian Chief.
Juanita, Beautiful Red Indian Princess.
Ajax monster Anaconda snake, 28 feet long, weight 200 lbs.
Electrora, the Electric Lady Human Dynamo, shake hands with her and receive an electric shock. The wonder of the age.
Dare-Devil Eadon, Famous Snake Charmer Playing with the Big Snake.
Mermaid (Half fish, half woman).
Giant Seahorse, and many other wonders on view daily at the
NEW WORLD.
Admission only 10 Cents.

14803

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The undersigned wishes to announce that he is prepared to quote for indent on the following:

Fuller's Sanitary Brushes
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Metal Box Strapping
Allen's Portable Baths
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Tin Can Machinery
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Henry Cheney Steel Hammers
Crescent Wood-Working Machinery
Graton-Knight Leather Belting
Sole Leather & Sides
Bradner's Butter (dry pack or in brine)
Java Tea, Coffee, Cocoa Beans
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Krennetz' Jewellery & Gift Boxes
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H. D. FULLER
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45 Szechuen Road.

14793

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey ?

THE WHISKEY OF QUALITY

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Insure Your Teeth

against decay by using

ODOL

(Made in America)

Get a bottle for

ONE DOLLAR

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AT

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Ship Broker,
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The Best Dentifrice for the Teeth

ODOL

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A.22.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

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1879

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Equitable Fire & Accident Office, Ltd., Fire
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Electric Fans in the Office keep your clerks awake.
Electric Fans in the Store keep your customers in a good temper.
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Electric Ceiling Fans in the Hotel are indispensable.
Electric Fans enable you to keep perishable goods fresh.

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SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

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PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

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The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

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Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 134. Telephone No. 200
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
By appointment

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST: Along route of Bubbling Well car-line, between Carter Road and the Bund, on Sunday afternoon, August 19th, a gold scarf pin, lover's knot, with diamond in center. Liberal reward for return to 18 Love Lane.

14825 A.22.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office (one room) in the Central district, opposite Chinese Post Office. Apply to Geog. & Topog. Society of China, 6B Peking Road.

14835 A.24.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946

Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer. Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

IN A COMFORTABLE home, cosy, cool room free. Good table. Tennis, garage; terms most moderate. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

14839 A.22.

TO LET, with excellent board and attendance, good Central location, with lift and 'phone, a large, handsome bedroom, facing south, modern bath. Very reasonable terms. Also a smaller, but large, well-furnished bedroom. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

14823 A.21.

TO LET, Central, near Bund, good, well-furnished large and small bedrooms in select boarding house. Lift and 'phone. Moderate terms. Apply to 103 Szechuen Road.

14824 A.21.

TO LET, from 1st September, a small flat; one dining-room, one bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters, front verandah (south), furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

14816 A.23.

TO LET, furnished attic rooms, with board, by neutral family. Terms moderate. Central district. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

14794 A.23.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool, superior furnished, large bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs, bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14732

TO LET, in Central district, a nice, large bed-sitting room. Cool and no mosquitoes. For two Mex. $150. For one Mex. $100. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

14791 A.22.

TO LET, without board, furnished or unfurnished rooms, with bathroom and verandahs attached, use of telephone. Hongkew district. Can supply breakfast, if necessary. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.

14796

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with American imports and local market, desires position. Excellent references. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

14818 A.26.

EXPERIENCED LADY-typist and filing clerk desires position, fair stenographer. Neutral. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

14808 A.22.

OFFICE MAN of experience holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

STABLES WANTED

WANTED to rent, stables, or stalls in stables. Advise location, number of stalls, rental, to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

14802 A.21.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, six-roomed, furnished house in Bubbling Well district, with tennis court, stables, etc. Price Tls. 75 per mensum. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

14828

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39, Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14718 A.22.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14624

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO young men desire single rooms, Central or Hongkew. British or Allied families. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

14814 A.21.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house of 3 or 4 rooms in North Szechuen Road Extension or Wayside. Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

14834 A.24.

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE WANTED for an import and export firm. References and guarantee required. Apply to "A.B.C." c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

14838 t.f.

WANTED by local firm, energetic canvassers for Shanghai. Applicants must state age, nationality, previous experience, and salary required. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.

14778 A.25.

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FOR SALE, one teak ricsha, in excellent condition, with accessories, for Tls. 60. Cost Tls. 125. Good coolie may work for buyer. Small library of good books, seller will take reasonable offer. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

14837 A.4.

WANTED: March, April, May and June numbers of "Asia." W. A. Dunn, No. 4 The Bund.

14829 A.26.

PAYING CONCERN. Private boarding house for sale or to let. Furnished, house full, owner leaving Shanghai indefinitely. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

14832 A.26.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9